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U.S. DIVISION HITS BACK TO RETAKE CHIRYE

Fierce Hand-To-Hand Encounter With Communist Troops

Korea, July 30.
American troops, hitting out after a day of ominous quiet, tonight recaptured Chirye, 14 miles south of Kumchon, where the Communists were concentrating to intensify their fiercest onslaught of the war.

The North Koreans, driving south and eastward, yesterday began a two-pronged drive aimed at the American "life line" port of Pusan, took Chirye and Kochang, a road junction farther south, which were left blazing by mass United Nations air attacks today and yesterday.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTIVITY

Lake Success, July 30.
The United Nations Security Council meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Sunde, of Norway, which has been called for Monday to discuss relief measures for the Koreans, will be held at 7.00 p.m. GMT instead of 2.45 p.m. GMT, as originally arranged.

No reason was given for the change, but it was believed to have special significance. Members of the British, American and French delegations met Mr. Sunde informally on Saturday to discuss a resolution setting up emergency measures for Korea.

It was expected that the resolution would call on the Economic and Social Council, and specialized agencies, to do their utmost with all possible speed to set up the machinery.

Many offers of food, clothing and medical supplies have already come in from various countries, and the Security Council was expected to try to co-ordinate the various efforts.

Reuter correspondent, Lionel Hudson, reported from the front that the Americans moved swiftly in to Chirye tonight after artillery and fighter-bombers had "destroyed" the town at dusk. The American left flank had a fierce hand-to-hand encounter with the Communist forces, but quickly dispersed the opposing troops.

In their nearest thrust yet towards Pusan, the North Korean forces, which had been ominously quiet earlier today after punching two holes in the Americans' "Stand Fast or Die" line, attacked Chinju, south coast town 60 miles west of the port.

The numerical superiority of the Communists, backed by artillery, forced the Americans to withdraw slightly.

The North Koreans were building up their strength near Chirye and north of Yechon. The North Koreans, driving hard for a quick decision, "have a new slogan 'Push on to Pusan'."

Reinforced Americans were digging in again, their backs to the mountains, after giving ground in fierce battles which cost the North Koreans dearly in the last three days.

Now more battle-tested and with more experience of how to beat Northern tactics, the Americans were waiting to fight another stubborn delaying action against onslaughts of a strong enemy determined to reach a quick decision in the next few days.

Five weeks after the invaders swept across the 38th Parallel, the Americans and

their South Korean allies were today holding only one-quarter of Korea.

They still have too many acres and not enough troops. Reinforcements were on the way, including battle-toughened "Leather-necks" (Marines) to help the three United States divisions and the South Korean forces to hold the bridgehead until decisive reinforcements arrive.

Observers here believed that if the present forces can hold fast during the next few days all should be well.

The weather will play a big part. There is no doubt that the American and Australian tactical air strikes have slowed down the North Koreans.

For the first time in the Korean fighting American troops captured territory from the Communists and occupied it in force. They then went on to the offensive in great heart.

Chirye is reported to have been occupied by a battalion of (Continued on Page 5 Col. 3)

BACK A Guest Of Britain



Professor Golubstov, leader of the Russian delegation to the World Power Conference in London, arriving at the Institute of Civil Engineers, with a woman interpreter, Miss Koslova, to hear a talk on atomic energy by Sir John Cockcroft, Britain's atom chief.—(Central Press).

Malik To Explore Means To End Korean War?

Moscow, July 30.

When the Soviet delegate, M. Jacob Malik, ending his seven-month boycott of the United Nations Security Council, holds the session as President of the Council next Tuesday, he is likely to propose that the Council admit Communist China to membership and hear "representatives of the Korean people," foreign observers here thought today.

They view the latest Soviet move against the background of Moscow's recent diplomatic exchanges with Britain and India, in which Russia stressed her view that Communist China

should be seated in the Security Council.

They saw M. Malik's sudden intimation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, that he planned to take over the Presidency of the Security Council as a continuation of Russia's diplomatic efforts to explore means of settling the Korean war but with the scene shifted to Lake Success.

Syria Demands Action Against Israeli

Damascus, July 30.
Syria today asked the United Nations Security Council to take "necessary measures" against the alleged increased "aggression" by Israel.

A Government cable to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, said that "Jewish armed aggression" aimed at Syria, the Lebanon, Egypt and Jordan culminated in an air incident last week in which it was alleged a Lebanese plane was attacked by an Israeli fighter.

Declaring that the armistice demarcation lines had not been respected, Syria said that she was tied by the Arab League Pact and could not ignore her obligations.

The Syrian Premier, Nazir El Koadi, told Reuter that his Government was preparing a reply to Mr. Trygve Lie's request for aid in Syria. This assistance was within Syria's present capacity, the Premier added.—Reuter.

Daring Daylight Armed Robbery

Four Chinese armed with two revolvers staged a daring daylight robbery at the Sam Yung pig dealers of 270 Des Voeux Road West, second floor, at about 9.30 this morning. Details are lacking with investigation proceeding, but it is understood that over \$2,000 in cash was stolen.

U.S. Air Force Plane Missing

Anchorage, Alaska, July 30.
A four-engine United States Air Force C-54 transport plane was reported missing with seven men aboard somewhere in Alaska. The plane has been unreported since early Saturday on a flight from Washington to Anchorage.—United Press.

'Nothing Done Tonight, Civil War Tomorrow'

GRAVE SOCIALIST WARNING TO BELGIAN PREMIER

Brussels, July 30.

The Socialist leader, Max Buset, after conferring with the Catholic Premier, Jean Duvieusart, said tonight: "If something is not done, it will be civil war tomorrow."

A few minutes after the Socialist Party had warned the government, the Prime Minister left to see King Leopold.

Three persons were shot dead, two wounded and six injured in Liege today when panicky black-helmeted State troopers fired on anti-Leopold strikers who had stormed a police cordon. These were the first deaths in the week of rioting and sabotage that has torn Belgium since King Leopold returned to the throne on July 22.

Two strikers fell dead in the streets before blazing police guns and a third died in hospital after the clash, the authorities said.

The arrest of the Socialist deputy Simon Paues, who had shouted insults at the police at the head of a chanting, anti-Leopold throng, set off the clash. Strikers stormed police positions and panicky men among the police opened fire.

Interior Ministry officials in Brussels said the order to open fire was "mistaken." The police arrested the Mayor of the Liege suburb of Glacé Belair, where the shooting occurred, and an uneasy quiet settled on the anti-Leopold stronghold where rioters were shot and threw grenades at the police last week.

M. Duvieusart's pro-Leopold Catholic government deployed troops and armour around historic Waterloo to stem off thousands of anti-Leopoldists who are expected tomorrow. The marchers are from Wallonia, anti-Leopold stronghold where Socialist leaders are already talking of outright secession from the rest of the nation because of the King's return.

ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE

Anti-Leopold forces breed themselves for an all-out offensive on Tuesday. Socialist officials, master-minds of the "fight to the finish" against the King, said Tuesday would be the decisive day. Many anti-Leopoldists have been told to rest today and keep out of sight to avoid arrest, "since we will need every available man on Tuesday."

Thousands of strikers will begin pouring into Brussels tomorrow—troops permitting—in what has been called "the march on Brussels." Next day, fleets of buses, gathered by strike committees to bring anti-Leopold forces to the Belgian capital, will arrive. In Liege, at present in a state of siege, the first Belgian armoured units recalled from occupation duty in Germany began to rumble while other units were speeding across the country to occupy vital centres in Namur province, bordering on the French frontier.

WAR FOOTING

A bomb exploded in front of the Justice Ministry early this morning, shattering the main entrance gate. All furloughs of the armed forces have been cancelled and some civilians were being called up to bring certain undisclosed Army units to full strength—war footing.

The total number of injured since Leopold's return a week ago was estimated at 180 throughout the country. More than 100 were arrested, but more than half released after a short detention. Lucien Rodoux, the private secretary of the former Premier, Paul Henri Spak, was among the injured.

The Interior Ministry announced that saboteurs blasted more railroad tracks last night. Only 40 out of Brussels' 700 streetcars ran this morning. Meanwhile, King Leopold received the Liberal Ministers of State, G. Fillion, former president of the Senate, and Albert Hanssens and August Cole, president of the Social Christian Trade Unions. Catholic sources asserted that M. Spak was prevented from answering a summons yesterday by the Socialist Party chairman, Max Buset. Government circles

ROAD RACE CRASH DISASTER

Geneva, July 30.

Three spectators were killed and about 20 were injured when a car driven by Luigi ("Gigi") Villorosi, an ace Italian driver, skidded and overturned in the Grand Prix des Nations road race here today, the police stated.

Nino Farina, another top-ranking Italian, driving an Alfa Romeo, who was behind Villorosi, crashed into the wreckage and had to abandon the race.

Farina, who was in third place, was uninjured. The accident occurred outside the International Labour Office building, on the main road between Geneva and Lausanne.

The police said that Villorosi's car was travelling at about 173 kilometres (about 108 miles) per hour when it skidded through the barricade at the road's edge into the spectators.

The injured included some women and children.

It was learned later at the hospital to which the Italian driver was taken that he broke his right thigh. His right collar bone was also broken and some fingers of his right hand were torn off by the force of the crash.

It is feared that Villorosi might never drive again. Villorosi was only two laps from the end of the 66-lap race.

A hospital official said that Villorosi should be up again in about six weeks' time. Two of the spectators injured in the crash were seriously hurt and are being operated upon immediately.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Voice On The Air

COMPARISONS are odious without necessarily losing their interest. The Colonial Office a fortnight ago rejected pressure in the House of Commons seeking to make full use of Hongkong's special position to counter Communist propaganda by installing a far more powerful transmitter than is available in Hongkong, the reason given being that the Malaya station planned will be ready early next year! The critical importance ascribed to an effective American information service is indicated by the size of the appropriation President Truman has just requested of Congress for this purpose. He asked for \$89,000,000, which would be in addition to—and is two and a half times greater than—his original request of \$36,645,000 for the current fiscal year. In other words, the Americans have come to recognise the magnitude of the task and the necessity of bending the best and most intense effort to meet the challenge of the Communist lie-machine. As President Truman and others before him have said, the democracies do possess one priceless asset in this campaign: we can tell our friends and our enemies the facts about actions and policies at home and abroad. Truth is, indeed, on our side. The plans for a vastly expanded American information service are not something pulled out of a hat since the outbreak of the war against the United Nations in Korea. They have been in the making for months; but the eruption in Asia gives sudden and dramatic force to the argument for a large-scale and positive campaign via every possible medium on behalf of freedom and democracy throughout the world. Impressive support for such a programme was given by General Marshall and Eisenhower at Senate hearings on a resolution introduced in March to encourage a gigantic enlargement of the

propaganda arm. For while many people may not realise it, the efforts of the freedom loving nations in this field have not been able to match those of the adversary. It is a conservative estimate to say, for instance, that the Voice of America has considerably less than half as many programme hours as its Russian counterpart. Furthermore, in various strategic areas—such as Korea—it has been overwhelmed by the sheer weight of Communist propaganda, not to mention the success of Russian jamming. The proposed new programme envisages some \$41,000,000 for improved radio facilities, both in respect to increased power and intensity of the broadcasts themselves and in respect to more effective measures against Russian interference. Another \$13,000,000, or almost half the total, would be expended in improving the quality as well as the quantity. Careful studies have been made to determine the type of material that will be most effective for specific areas or population groups toward which any given programme is directed. Greater specialisation and concentration of effort is planned. In short, if the necessary funds are granted, the American information campaign would come of age. Clearly such a programme is not alone going to win the struggle against Communist imperialism. Force has to be met with force, as in Korea, and political or economic strategy with political or economic strategy, as in the rest of the world. But, by the same token, that struggle cannot be won without victory in the realm of ideas. It is an essential corollary to efforts in every other field, and if the democracies fail in this respect, military or political or economic successes are not going to have much meaning.

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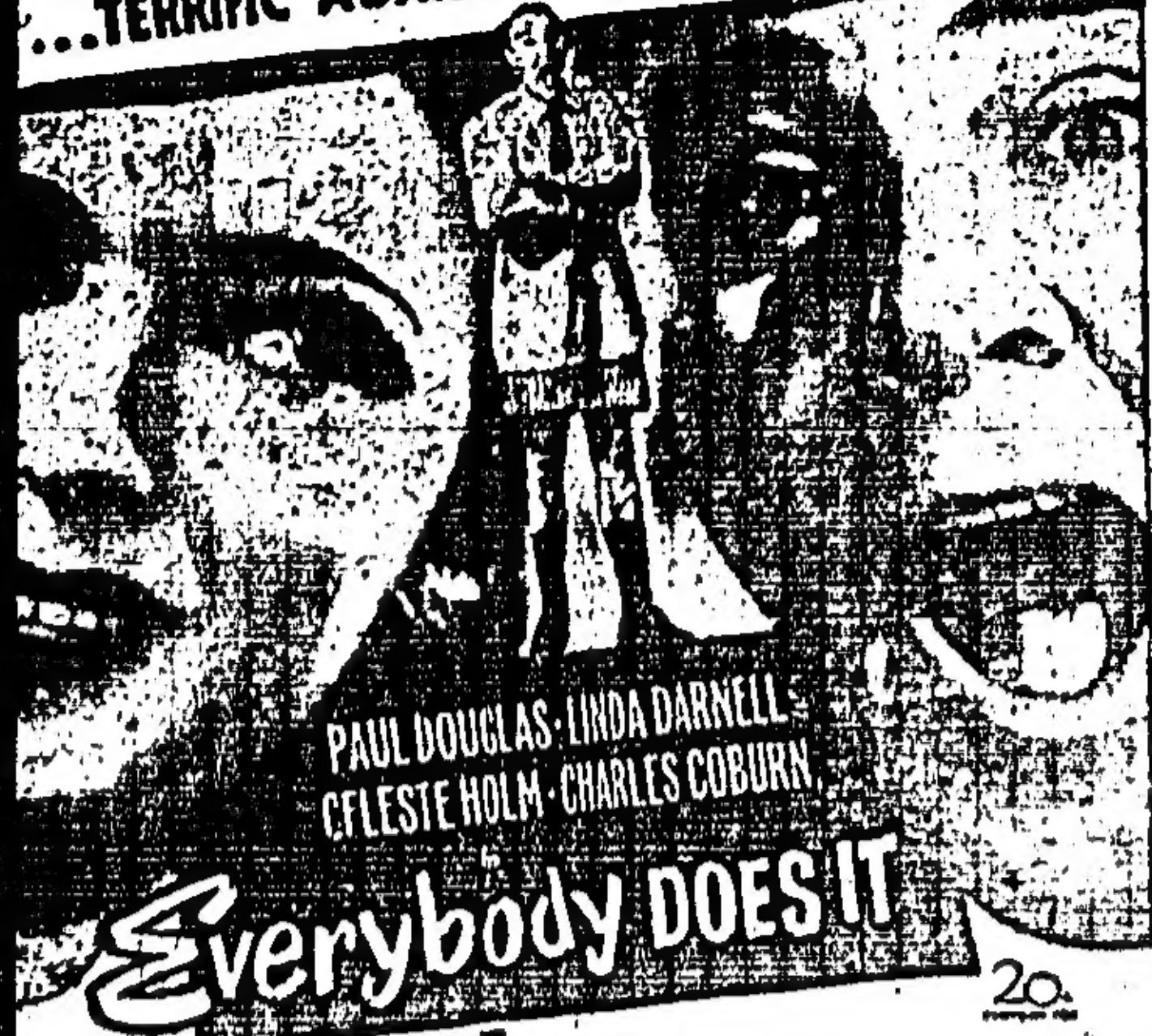
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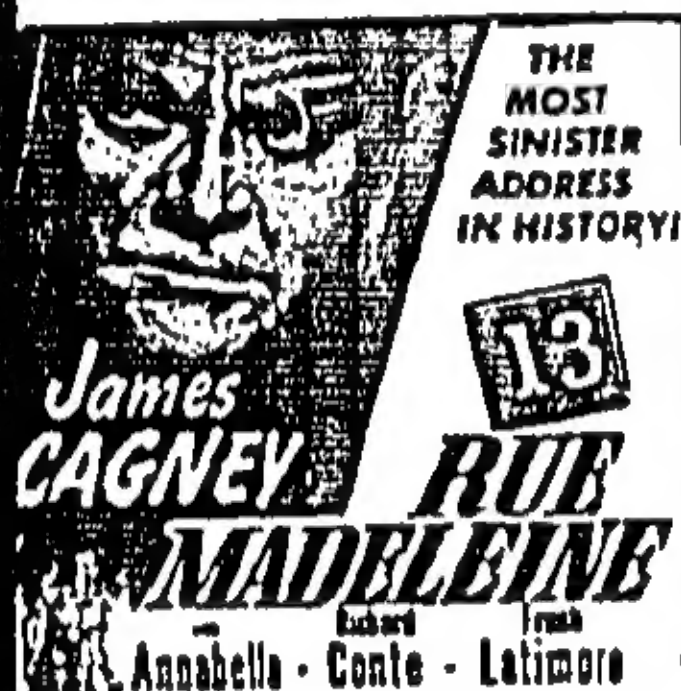
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Let's Eat

BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Yorkshire Pudding

"THERE are the trunp, red radishes, string beans, a bit of the Chef said, 'but, Madame, what is this potato with hairs all over it?' 'That's a dashen from Bermuda. It's a starchy vegetable used like potato.' 'And, there, on the window sill are a pumpkin, a cauliflower, cabbage, Bermuda potatoes, green peppers, cress, parsley, mint, a jar of Bermuda honey, and Madame, behold a Bermuda Onion.' 'Chef, those native strawberries are glorious. But what are the little round yellow fruit?' 'Those, Madame, are loquats. A fruit very good for jam, and also to stew.'"

Shelled Mussels

On the counter we also saw glass jars filled with cooked shelled mussels. Next to visit one of the large food shops. We found the proprietor, Mr. Eric Frith, in his office in the butcher shop. 'Almost all our meat is imported from Australia, Ireland, Canada and the United States,' he said. 'There isn't enough grazing ground and the price of feed is too high to raise meat cattle here.'"

"A treat at Sunday breakfast in Bermuda is often fried native bananas and boiled salt codfish or a fish huddle with chopped hard cooked eggs, sauce and boiled potatoes," one of the young reporter homecomers informed us. "A joint (roast) is typical for Sunday dinner and usually home made ice cream. If we're lucky enough to get roast beef we have Yorkshire pudding too," she smiled.

Sunday Dinner
Roast Beef Yorkshire Pudding
Potatoes Roasted with Meat
Baked Bermuda Onions
Sliced Tomato Salad
Strawberry Marlow
Coffee, Tea or Milk

All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Yorkshire Pudding
Beat 1 egg light; add 2 tsp. all purpose flour, 1/4 tsp. salt and mix. Beat in 2 more tsp. flour and 1 c. milk. Beat with rotary beater for 5 min., or 2

min. in electric mixer. Pour 0.5 tsp. hot beef drippings from the roast into a deep 9 in. pie plate. Place in oven; heat until the drippings sizzle. Pour in the batter and bake 40 min. in a moderately hot oven, 375-400 F. The pudding will have a brown crispy crust and a soft centre.

Baked Bermuda Onions
Peel 8 Bermuda onions. Boil in salted water to cover until tender, but not broken, about 45 min. Arrange in shallow baking dish. Pour over 2 c. white sauce. Cover with 1/2 c. white bread crumbs mixed with 2 tsp. melted butter or margarine; place in oven 20 min. to brown.

Strawberry Marlow
Wash and crush enough fresh strawberries to make 1 c. Add 1 tsp. sugar and 1 tsp. orange juice; let stand 30 min. Meanwhile in a double boiler combine 1/4 c. water and 20 marshmallows. Cook over boiling water until they melt. Stir into the berry mixture and cool. When cold and slightly stiffened, combine with 1 c. heavy cream whipped stiff. Pour into a refrigerator tray and freeze.

Today's Dinner
Cauliflower Soup Bran Muffins
Stuffed Codfish or Red Snapper
or "Hogfish"
Mashed Potato
Buttered Diced Celeriac
Banana Trifle
Coffee, Tea, Milk

Cauliflower Soup
To 1 qt. boiling water in which cauliflower has been cooked, add 3 tsp. quick cooking tapioca. Boil 8 min. Season with salt and pepper. Separate 1 egg. Beat white stiff and yolk until creamy. Add 1/2 c. cream or undiluted evaporated milk to egg yolk. Stir into boiling soup. Stir into beaten egg; white. Serve dusted with minced parsley.

Banana Trifle
Crush 3 small ripe bananas with fork. Place in glass serving bowl. Dot with half teaspoonfuls of guava or currant jelly. Fold in beaten whites of 2 eggs. Serve once with chilled custard sauce.

Trick of the Chef
To peel small new potatoes easily, first cover them with boiling water for 2 min.,

Swim Your Way to Beauty



Swimming is an excellent exercise to keep your figure trim, pretty Screen Star Virginia Mayo says. You'll find a swim is relaxing, too.

By HELEN FOLLETT

If you would do right by your figure, get in the swim. One reason why swimming is beneficial to the health and normalizes the silhouette is because it does not tire muscles that are ordinarily in use in the day's activities and rouses lagging fibres that get little exercise. The muscles of the back and shoulders get a work out, neat backs and well-moulded shoulders are pretty much in the public eye these days.

When the arms are extended to send the body through the water, the legs drawn up to supply motor force, the entire musculature is invigorated. Movements that firm and flex fibres are bound to help the plumpie to shed some of her fat cells.

Lifts the Chest
The flat-chested girl will be benefited because the respiratory muscles are brought into action. Deep breathing not only lifts the chest but has a favourable effect upon undeveloped breasts. And there is more to it

than that; free, deep inhalations bustle up circulation; food circulation puts wild rose tints in the cheeks. Cavorting in the wavelets is highly stimulating to the mind and the spirits, as well as to the muscles and blood streams. It is the ideal exercise for the girl who finds calisthenics tiresome.

But you must not improve your figure at the expense of your complexion. Take along your sun tan oil. Use it freely on your face, chest and arms. No court sunburn is to court beauty troubles. Repeated tanning will change the texture of the skin, make the pores coarse. The complexion will lose delicacy. Blondes and redheads whose skins usually have a transparent quality, will suffer more from the effects of sunburn and tan than the brunettes.

If swimming is possible to you, take advantage of the summer season. No exercise is more delightful. It will keep you on your toes, fill you with energy and good spirits.

WOMANSENSE

☆☆☆☆

Clothes which disguise your figure



This beautiful saxe-blue tunic, worn over a straight skirt, with adjustable collar and belt, is from the Maternity Collection by Heller, Bell, sleeves and heavy folded back are other distinctive features.

ONE desirable aim in maternity clothes is to design the dress in such a way that the bulk of the waistline should be, as far as possible, hidden and disguised. The model shown here achieves this with perfect grace and line.

New to the maternity dress style is a very adjustable dress. The feature of this new popular line is the patented adjustment, the firm calls a vertical let-down adjustment. Expansion at the waist, by way of a wrap-around line and at the shoulder line by various devices—tucks or shirring, mostly—give the desired width without hiking up the line of the skirt.

In early summer collections, camisole top dresses with boleros or jackets are very much seen. There are a few one-piece types

in a variety of fabrics. Sheers and prints as well as cotton novelty fabrics are used. A dinner-dress in tulle with matching bolero is another useful item. There are many extra jackets in these fabrics.

Play Clothes

New collections of maternity play clothes, include resort fashions, vacation togs—brightly sultry, simple cottons, denim and rayon frocks for afternoon gatherings, and the all-important suits for wear in town. Basic maternity jackets and skirts come in to be changed about to suit a woman's fancy. Special foundation garments and lingerie are daintily and beautifully.

Denim separates, or those made of "work" chambray (the kind once used for men's work shirts) account for a goodly portion of the maternity play clothes "Work" chambray is

especially liked by some women because it is thinner and cooler than denim and washes with ease.

'Work' Separates

A "Work" chambray series which comes in either red or blue, both plain and checks, consists of check work shirt, bra, jacket, pedal pushers and shorts.

The jacket, which may be worn with either pedal pushers or shorts, is a coolie type design with little upstanding collar and slit sides. The plain fabrics are trimmed with matching checks in either red or blue.

Separate jackets to wear over dresses or to be buttoned up over skirts, come in plain colours and novelty patterns.

Skin And Food Tests To Identify

What You're Allergic To

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

THERE is scarcely any type of disorder in which allergy may not play a role. The over-sensitive person may react to any substance he comes in contact with and the reaction may involve almost any tissue in the body from the skin to the blood vessels. It is for this reason that allergy seems to produce such an endless number of discomforts and illnesses, bringing about severe skin disorders in one person, headache in another, asthma in a third, and even a serious inflammation of the arteries in other cases.

If the person suffering from some allergic disorder can find the substances which are producing his trouble and avoid contact with them, the symptoms will disappear.

Skin Tests

Foods, drugs, pollens, and dust are among the most common troublemakers. They can often be identified as such by skin tests. These tests are carried out by injecting extracts from various foods, pollens, and dusts into the skin and noting whether a reaction in the form of a red swelling occurs at the point of injection within a period of 15 minutes.

Headaches are sometimes due to allergy. It is thought that the typical migraine headaches, which come on in attacks affect-

ing one side of the head and are often associated with sickness at the stomach and vomiting, are symptoms of allergy. Dr. A. Ford Wolf of Texas, thinks that about one-third of the migraine headaches are due to over-sensitivity. On the other hand, recent headaches may occur in persons who have other symptoms of allergy. Skin tests do not seem to be of much help in finding the substances causing these headaches, but, by trial diets, the offending foods sometimes can be discovered.

Various Foods

These trial diets are made up of various foods which are given for a few days at a time. If some certain foods seem to bring on attacks, this food is then after eliminated.

It is interesting to note that certain changes in the joints may be produced by allergy. For example, there may be a swelling of the joints following the injection of bacterial serum or the taking of drugs. There is also a condition in which there is swelling of the joints. This disorder occurs more often in children than in grown ups and is due to allergy. Now and then a person may have a swelling of one or more of the joints, but particularly of the knees. This swelling lasts from one to five days and there is redness or excessive heat in the joint. These disorders do not cause permanent damage to the joint structures. However, when they occur, a careful search should be made for substances producing the difficulty so that further attacks may be prevented.

Moths Are Fussy

By ELEANOR ROSS

THE war has started—the battle between moths and conservation. It is an unrelenting battle that requires never-ending care, effort and vigilance. Thorough cleanliness and proper storage are the best methods of fighting the moth and its costly damage.

Moths have little interest in things that are clean. Thorough home laundering or dry-cleaning of articles to be stored or put away during the summer will destroy eggs or larvae and at the same time prevent deterioration of the fabric through perspiration and soil. Moth balls, flakes or liquids are useless if moths in any stage of development are already packed in the fabric or material before the pieces are stored away.

Like the Dark

Moths are fussy. They do not attack cotton, linen, rayon or silk, but they do feast on fur, feathers, felt and wool. And, like all evil-doers, they love the dark. Grease spots and dirt are to moths what a good porthouse is to man—a royal treat. Furs should be sent to storage; even with all the care in the world, there is danger of moth damage. Besides, the warm air robs the pelts of their pliancy and the fur of its natural sheen.

For household articles there is nothing like a good cedar chest. Pop clean blankets, comforters, slipcovers, draperies, wall hangings and such into its capacious interior and there you have it, a good looking article of furniture that does a perfect job of protecting your household articles.

Before Storing

Even if blankets seem quite clean, it is wise to launder before storing. The way to keep them fluffy is to wash them in plenty of lukewarm suds and to handle them as little as possible while in the water. Squeeze the water through them; do not rub or twist, if doing by hand. Have rollers of wringer very loose to avoid marring the fibres. Hang over two parallel lines and shake occasionally to bring up the nap. The bindings may be pressed lightly when the blanket is dry, but the rest should not be ironed.

If using a washer, a three-minute run is generally sufficient. To hasten the drying of small pieces, such as crib blankets, press out excess moisture by rolling for a few moments in Turkish towels. Slow drying at moderate temperature is best for all woollens. They should never be exposed to excessive heat, direct sun or freezing temperatures.

If you are not using a cedar chest, store articles in absolutely airtight containers, and even these should be sealed with adhesive tape.

Your Sewing Scrapbook

by Mary Brooks Picken

Washable Bed Jacket

MAKE the bed jacket of one yard of pastel batiste.

Once you make it of cotton you will want to use the design for wool or cotton, crepe de chine, even velvet. Trim with lace, with embroidery edging or ribbon binding.

Fold fabric through centre lengthwise and pin selvages together. Mark centre of selvage with pin (A). Mark centre of fold (B).

On either side of A measure 1/2 armhole measurement plus 2" for underarm (C and D). Directly in line with these two points, measure in from fold 1/4 bust measurement plus 1" (E) (cutting is made so seam will not pucker after second stitching).

Measure in from fold at edges of fabric 1/4 bust measurement plus 2" (G and H). Draw a line from C to E, then to G, curving underarm as indicated. Do the same on opposite side.

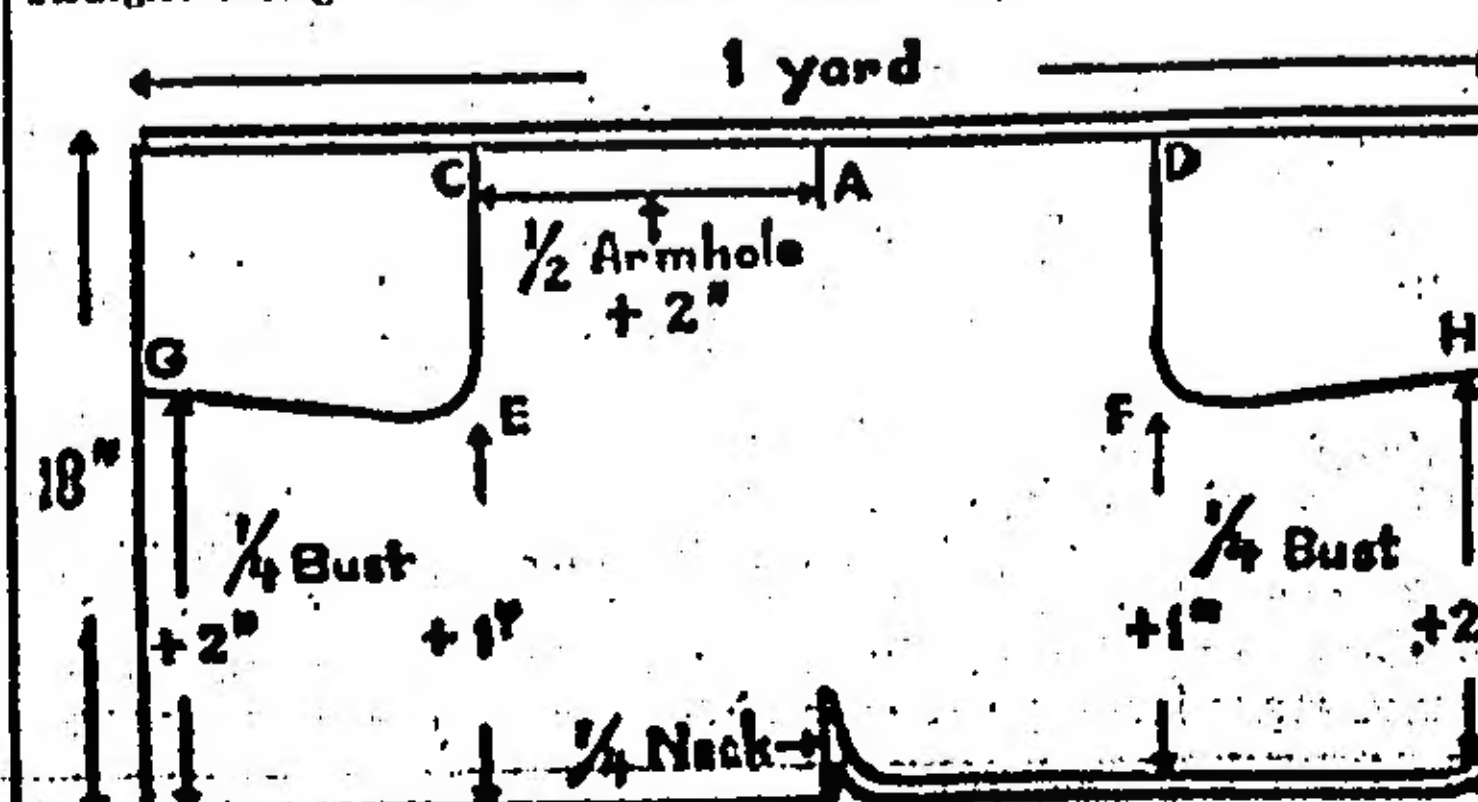
Cut along these lines. Slash in from fold at B, 1/4 neck measurement. From B, cut straight along fold for centre.



front opening. Top and bottom corners can be rounded.

French seam underarms, clipping curved edge (L) after first stitching is made, so seam will not pucker after second stitching.

Make very narrow machine hem around neckline, along front edges and around bottom. Stitch narrow lace edging on hems. Draw up thread in edge of lace at corners so it can be eased around corners, as at J. Finish bottom of both sleeves in same way.



TOMORROW: LACE MITTS AND SCARF FOR BRIDE

CHURCHILL ON HIS YEAR OF GREATEST STRAIN



1941... THIS IS THE YEAR Winston Churchill analyzes in the volume just published of his Second World War series, "The Grand Alliance." He writes: "Looking back upon the unceasing tumult of the war, I cannot recall any period when its stresses and the onset of so many problems all at once or

in rapid succession bore more directly on me and my colleagues than the first half of 1941. . . . 1941... A YEAR BORN WHEN "The British fought on with hardship their garment until Soviet Russia and the United States were drawn into the great conflict." The year clothes were rationed . . . a year of defeat in the East . . .

'I did my best to warn Stalin, but Cripps would not deliver my note'

ON June 22, the longest day of that tumultuous year, Hitler invaded Russia. Up till the end of March, Churchill was not convinced that he would invade.

But March reports from secret agents dealt with the movement of German armour to Cracow.

Says Churchill: "To me it illuminated the whole Eastern scene like a lightning flash. The sudden movement to Cracow of so much armour needed in the Balkan sphere could only mean Hitler's intention to invade Russia in May. I sent the momentous news at once to Mr Eden in Athens."

Mr Churchill wanted to warn Stalin of the danger in which Russia stood. On April 3 he sent Sir Stafford Cripps, then in Moscow, a message to that effect to deliver personally to Stalin. Sir Stafford replied nine days later that he had himself sent a long personal letter to Vichinsky about the Soviet failure to counteract German encroachments in the Balkans.

He did not send Mr Churchill's letter as he said it might "weaken the impression already made by my letter."

Foreign Secretary Eden backed up Cripps' view. Churchill persisted. His brief note was delivered on April 22.

'I STILL REGRET'

CHURCHILL comments now: "I cannot form any final judgment upon whether my message, if delivered with all the promptness and ceremony prescribed, would have altered the course of events. Nevertheless, I still regret that my instructions were not carried out effectively."

"If I had had any direct contact with Stalin I might perhaps have prevented him from having so much of his Air Force destroyed on the ground."

Someone asked Churchill whether, as an arch anti-Communist, he did not consider it bowing down in the House of Commons to give aid to Russia.

He replied: "Not at all. I have only one purpose, the destruction of Hitler, and my life is much simplified thereby. If Hitler invaded Hell, I would make at least a favourable reference to the Devil in the House of Commons."

Churchill was anxious at the lack of preparedness in Russia. "War is mainly a catalogue of blunders, but it may be doubted whether any mistake in history has equalled that of which Stalin and the Communist chiefs were guilty when they cast away all the possibilities

in the Balkans and supinely awaited, or were incapable of realising, the fearful onslaught which impended upon Russia."

So far as strategy, policy, foresight, and competence are concerned, Stalin and his commissars showed themselves at this moment the most completely outwitted bunglers of the Second World War."

MANY REBUFS

ALL through 1941, until America was at war, Mr Churchill applied President Roosevelt of British hopes and fears. Relations between the two leaders were cordial and kindly. Mr Churchill tried to foster the same relationship with Stalin. He says: "But it was not to be. In this long Moscow series I received many rebuffs and only rarely a kind word. In many cases the telegrams were left unanswered altogether or for many days."

"The Soviet Government had the impression that they were conferring a great favour on us by fighting in their own country for their own lives. The more they fought, the heavier our debt became. This was not a balanced view."

A SECOND FRONT

WHY was there no Second Front? Churchill says: "In the first half of 1941 we had no mastery of the enemy air over Europe, except in the Pas de Calais, where the strongest German fortifications existed. The landing craft were only a-bulging. We had not even got an army in Britain as large, as well trained, as well equipped as

MEMO TO

Pray advise me . . . Tell me on one sheet of paper . . . Action this day . . . Churchill sped without stint his pithy memoranda to urge on the already eager . . . Examples:

TELEGRAMS

(Action this day) Prime Minister to General MacArthur and Sir E. Bridges, February 12, 1941:—

"I SEE a new marking (on telegrams). 'Officers Only.' I do not think this is suitable, considering how many people who are not officers must be privy to the most secret matters. Should like to know the reasons which have led up to starting this, but at present I am entirely unconvinced that it should continue."

ATHLETICS

Prime Minister to Secretary of State for War, February 4, 1941:—

"PLEASE see The Times of February 1. It is really true that a seven-mile cross-country run is enforced upon all in this division, from generals to privates? Does the Army Council think this a good idea? It looks to me rather excessive."

"A colonel or a general ought not to exhaust himself in trying to compete with young boys running across country seven miles at a time."

"Who is the general of this division, and does he run the seven miles himself? If so, he may be more useful for football than war. Could Napoleon have run seven miles across country at Austerlitz? Perhaps it was the other fellow he made run. In my experience, based on many years' observation, officers with high athletic qualifications are not usually successful in the higher ranks."

FOOD

Prime Minister to Professor Lindemann (later Lord Cherwell), March 11, 1941:—

"I AM expecting you to have ready for me tonight the general layout of the imports programme under different heads, so that I can see where I can scrape off with a pencil another half-million tons for food."

'RESTAURANT'

Prime Minister to Food Minister, March 1941:—

"I HOPE the term 'Communal Feeding Centres' is not going to be adopted. It is an odious expression suggestive of Communism, and the 'work-house, I suggest you call them

the one we should have to meet on French soil."

"Yet Niagara of folly and mis-statement still pour out on this question of the Second Front."

"There was certainly no hope of convincing the Soviet Government at this or any other time. Stalin even suggested to me later on that if the British were afraid he would be willing to read round three or four Russian Army Corps to do the job."

Churchill adds: "It was not in my power, through lack of shipping and other physical facts, to take him at his word."

STALIN'S CABLE

CHURCHILL did his utmost to help with munitions and supplies—rubber, aeroplanes, convoys.

In September, Stalin cabled: "...It seems to me that Great Britain could without risk land in Archangel 25 to 30 divisions, or transport them across Iran to the southern regions of the U.S.S.R."

Churchill comments: "It is almost incredible that the head of the Russian Government with all the advice of their military experts could have committed himself to such absurdities."

When the Beaverbrook-Harriman Mission to Moscow arrived, "their reception was bleak and their discussions not at all friendly."

It might almost have been thought that the plight in which the Soviets now found themselves was our fault."

HORSE-RACING

Prime Minister to Home Secretary, April 2, 1941:—

"I SEE a note in the Daily Telegraph that you are shortly going to make a statement to Parliament on the future of horse-racing. Will you kindly let me know before hand what you think of saying? If anything were done which threatened to terminate horse-racing in time of war or ruin the bloodstock it would be necessary that the whole matter should be thrashed out in Cabinet first."

PENSIONS

Prime Minister to Chancellor of the Exchequer, May 4, 1941:—

"IT is true that the widow of a Service man killed by enemy action on leave gets only half the pension she would if her husband were killed on duty?"

PIKES

From a memo to the Secretary of State for Air, and the Chief of the Air Staff, dated June 29, 1941:

"EVERY man must have a weapon of some kind. It is only a mace or a pike. The spirit of intense individual resistance to this new form of sporadic invasion is a fundamental necessity."

"I should like Sir Alan Brooke to see this minute and enclosure, and to give me his views about it. Let me also see some patterns of maces and pikes."

OPINION

Prime Minister to Home Secretary, July 19, 1941:—

"I SHOULD like to have my opinion put on record that this sentence (of five years' penal servitude on Miss Elsie Orrin for saying to two soldiers that Hitler was a good ruler, a better man than Mr Churchill) is far too heavy for expressions of opinion, however pernicious, which are not accompanied by conspiracy."

"Nothing in the internal state of the country justifies such unreasonable and unwarranted severity. I consider such excessive action defies its own ends."

THEIR FUNDS RUN OUT

THEY are anxious at the Bureau of Current Affairs. She has never been back to who describe themselves as a "British since her parents took service"—organization—for her to Shanghai, a child 24 educationalists. Next year, the year ago.

He's All Set



A SUNDAY school picnic, a hot summer day, and a cold bottle of pop make for easy living in Denver, Colorado. This beaming youngster is all set to dig in and enjoy vacation time. (Acme)

LONDON DIARY:

Lupino Sells The Gaiety

THE Gaiety Theatre has been sold. Mr Lupino Lane, the owner, received about £190,000 for it.

My information is that the buyers are the Indian Government. It is likely that the theatre will be demolished and a great new block of offices rise as the London headquarters of the Indian High Commissioner. At present, departments of the High Commissioner's office are scattered.

NO MORE FROM CARNEGIE Mr James W. McKelvey, secretary of the Carnegie trustees, tells me the grant was intended to discover if the Bureau could survive afterwards. "If an experiment fails, it is not repeated. Bodies which receive grants must sink or swim according to their own ability."

THE BCA have been attacked as pro-Communist. But Mr McKelvey tells me there is no question of withdrawing Carnegie support for political reasons.

Last year the Bureau spent £74,300. Salaries and wages for 43 employees took £19,039; rent and rates of their Piccadilly offices cost £2,150. With less than two years to go, £52,000 is left of the Carnegie windfall.

MAN OF MANY JOBS

BOSS is Mr W. E. Williams. He is 53. In addition to directing the Bureau, he is radio critic of one paper, television critic of another, chief editor for a book firm.

Among other things, he finds time to keep an eye on the Bureau's publications. The Bureau spent £37,904 last year on printing and distribution of their booklets, pamphlets and maps.

Among these publications is a quarterly called "The Use of English" (price 2s. 6d., circulation 4,000 plus). This is edited by Mr Denys Thompson, headmaster of Yeovil Grammar School.

He has an editorial board of three: Mr Boris Ford, 32, who is BCA's chief editor and Williams' deputy; Mr David Holbrook, 30, another BCA employee; and Mr Raymond O'Malley, who teaches English at Dartington Hall.

HARD AND SOFT

A LONDON solicitor, wishing to send his son on a three months' course to study French at a Swiss university, applied for the necessary Swiss currency.

He has now been informed the Bank of England are not prepared to grant hard currency for the purpose of studying a soft currency language.

KEEP OFF

Permanent feature of the garden will be Baroque statues brought from North America. They were made by the eighteenth century Dutch sculptor Van Nott, show subjects like Samson and Delilah.

All this is excellent. But there is one thing I do not like about the plans: On the lawn will be notices warning the public to keep off the Grass.

MILLION OFFICE

YET another £1 million office block goes up for the Government. It will be nine floors high, built on the blitz site bounded by Mincing Lane, Mark Lane and Great Tower Street in the City.

The Customs and Excise will have their new headquarters in the building.

THEIR FUNDS RUN OUT

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PEOPLE: 'I couldn't get my doctor to take my advice when he was ill'

QUOTES on some famous personalities:

• **HARRY HOPKINS:** "That extraordinary man. . . . He was a soul that burned out of a frail and falling body. He was a crumbling lighthouse from which there shone the beams that lit great fleets to harbour. He also had a gift of sardonic humour. I always enjoyed his company, especially when things went ill."

• **LORD BEAVERBROOK:** "Was . . . (in 1941's dark December), as usual in times of trouble, optimistic. He declared that . . . once the whole force of the American people was diverted to the struggle, results would be achieved far beyond anything that had been projected or realised."

Pets Which Bring Diseases

Diseases which can be acquired from pets and other domesticated animals are discussed by Dr. G. F. Boddie in "The Practitioner." Pets possibly also catch disease from human beings. It is suggested by Dr. Boddie, who is professor of medicine at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

"A high proportion of canine tuberculosis has been shown to be due to the human strain," he writes. "Inquiry often reveals the presence in the household of a tuberculous person, whose illness preceded that of the dog, and so the reasonable presumption is that the dog was infected by this person. Nevertheless, such a dog can only be regarded as a grave danger to other human beings."

TB IN CATS

Tuberculosis among cats, quite common in large cities 25 years ago, had been much reduced, but there had not been the same reduction in country areas. Any cat suffering from tuberculosis could spread infection and should be destroyed.

Dog ringworm fungus readily attacked man, and there was good evidence that cats might act as carriers of ringworm without showing visible lesions. Cattle ringworm was also stated to be transmissible. Young people feeding calves acquired infection "all too easily."

Cases had been encountered in which every member of the family got sarcoptic mange from a puppy bought as a Christmas present for the youngest child.

There would be enough for all. In this his judgment was right."

• **LORD LEATHERS,** Minister of War Transport from May 8: "His reputation grew with every one of the four years that passed. . . . Leathers was an immense help to me in the conduct of the war. Several times when all staff and departmental processes had failed to solve the problems, I made a personal appeal to him, and the difficulties seemed to disappear as if by magic."

• **Generals FREYBERG and CARTON DE WIART:** "Deserved the title with which I acclaimed them of 'Salamanders.' Both thrived in the fire, and were literally shot to pieces without being affected physically or in the spirit."

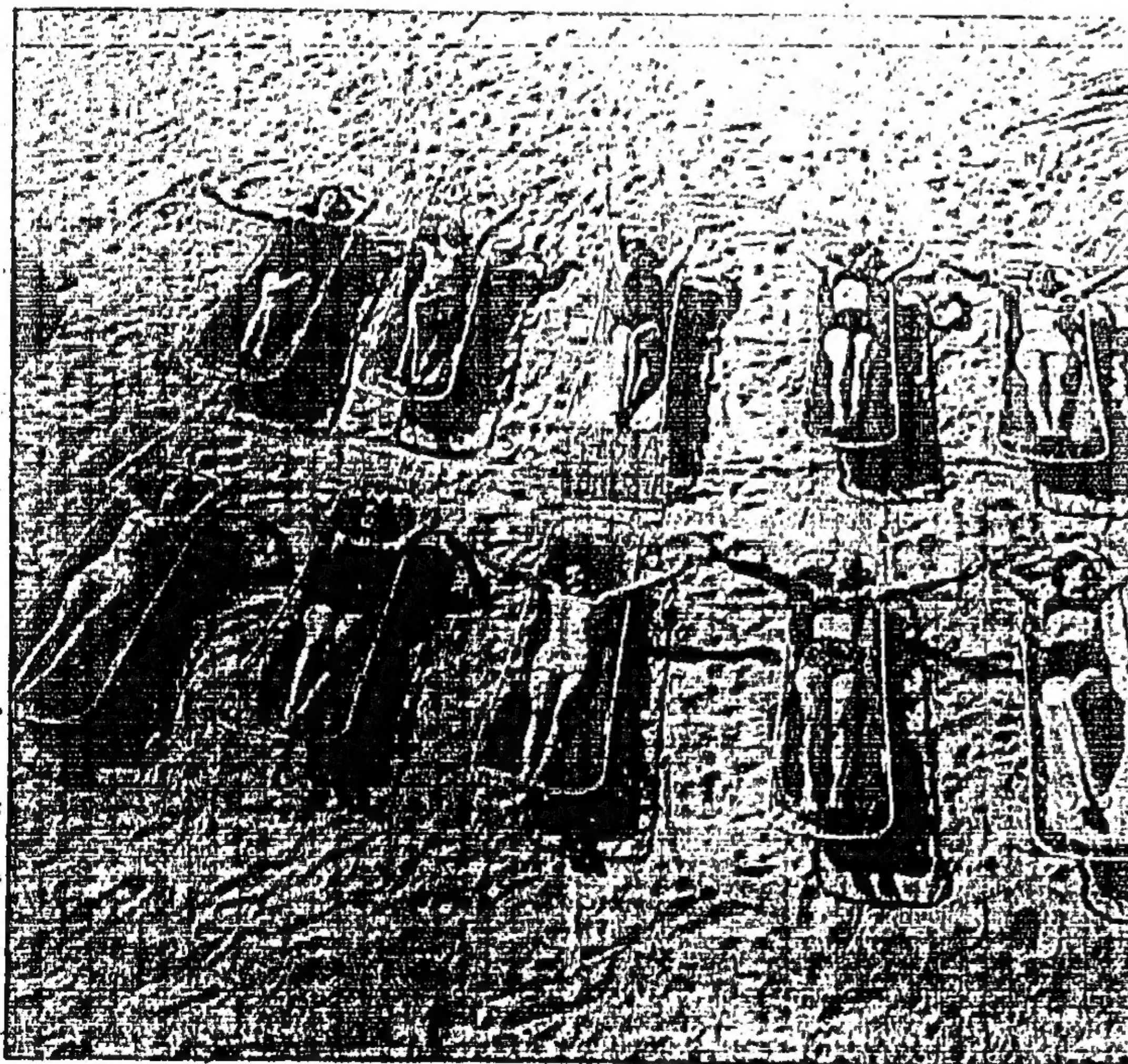
• **GENERAL AUCHINCLOSS:** "I had not altogether liked his attitude in the Norwegian campaign at Narvik. He had

seemed inclined to play too much for safety and certainty, neither of which exists in war. . . . How over I had been much impressed with his personal qualities, his presence and high character."

• **LORD MORAN** (Mr Churchill's medical adviser): "He came on all my journeys. To his unfailing care I probably owe my life. Although I could not persuade him to take my advice when he was ill, nor could he always count on my implicit obedience to all his instructions, we became devoted friends. Moreover, we both survived."

• **HESS:** "I never attached any serious importance to this escapade. I knew it had no relation to the march of events. . . . He came to us of his own free will, and though without authority, had something of the quality of an envoy. He was a medical and not a criminal case, and should be so regarded."

Puerto Rican Hot Weather Tip



WHEN the thermometer's up, take it easy—take a siesta. That's what Puerto Ricans advise, and that's just what these vacationing lovelies are doing down San Juan way. The sign reads "Siesta—Do Not Disturb." And you don't have to go to Puerto Rico to enjoy the siesta. (Acme)

K. O. CANNON

THE RIDDLE OF THE ROME REBELS



LEE Theatre

TAKE ANY EASTBOUND TRAIN OR ROUTE NO. 5 BUS

SHOWING TO-DAY
FOUR SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



starring EYTHE
with GEORGE REEVES - LAURA ELLIOT - PAUL VALENTINE
Directed by WILLIAM C. THOMAS - WILLIAM H. PINE and WILLIAM C. THOMAS

ADDED ATTRACTION

LATEST ACTION NEWSREEL FROM KOREA
U.S. Artillery and Tanks in Battle Against the Reds.
ALSO: AAA Championships - Air Hostess Competition - Explosion at Portsmouth, etc.

NEXT CHANGE: JUNGLE FLIGHT

SHOWING TO-DAY MAJESTIC AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

ADVENTURES OF DON JUAN



ADDED! LATEST WARNER-PATHE NEWSREEL
FIRST SHOWING IN COLONY!

THE U.N. FIGHT FOR KOREA!

Captured North Korean Weapons.
U.S. Carrier Forces Strike at North Korea.
PRINCESS MARGARET VISITS BLIND KIDS.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

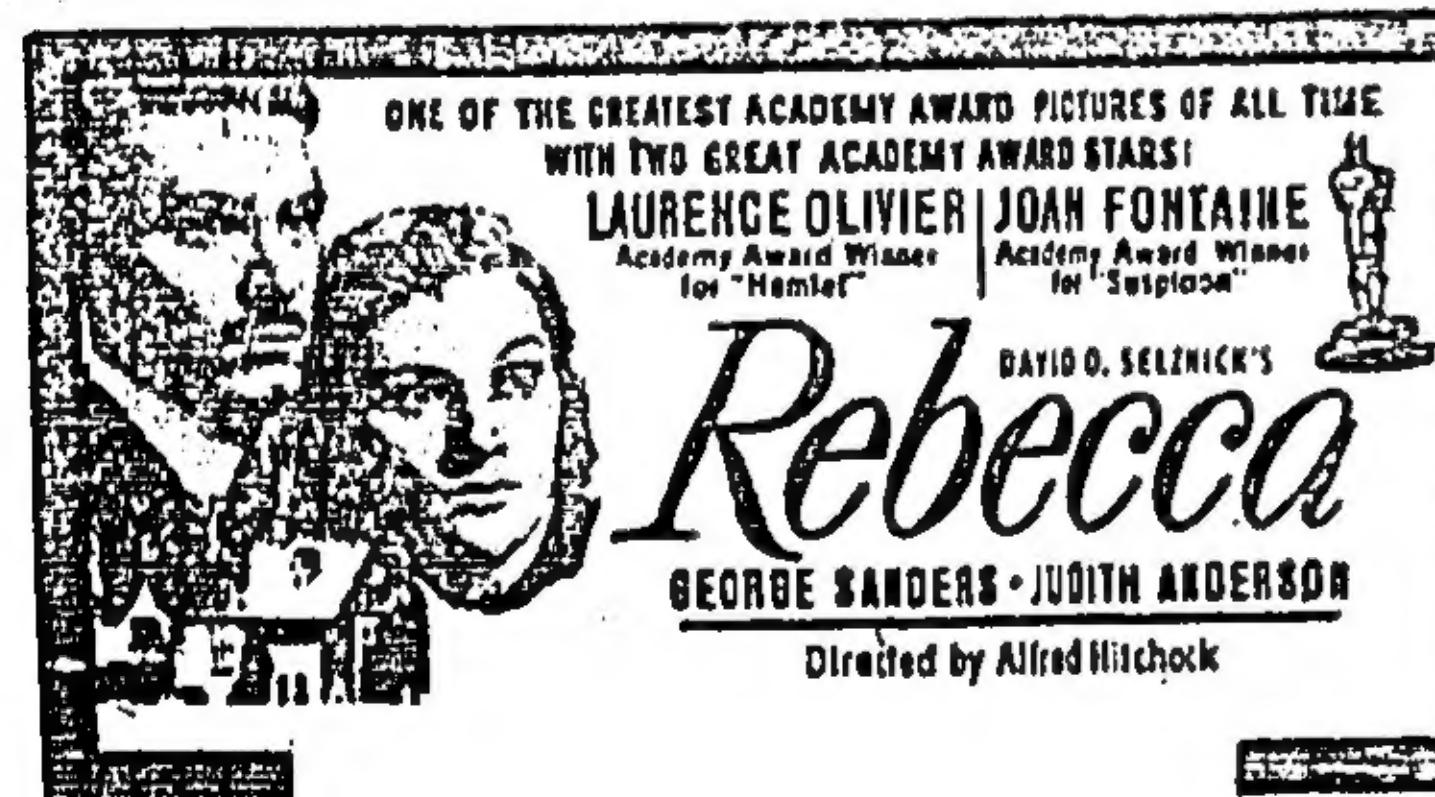
COMING SOON! Orson WELLS in "MACBETH"

KING'S LIBERTY

Air-Conditioned

★ FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY ★

AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30
& 9.40 P.M. & 9.45 P.M.



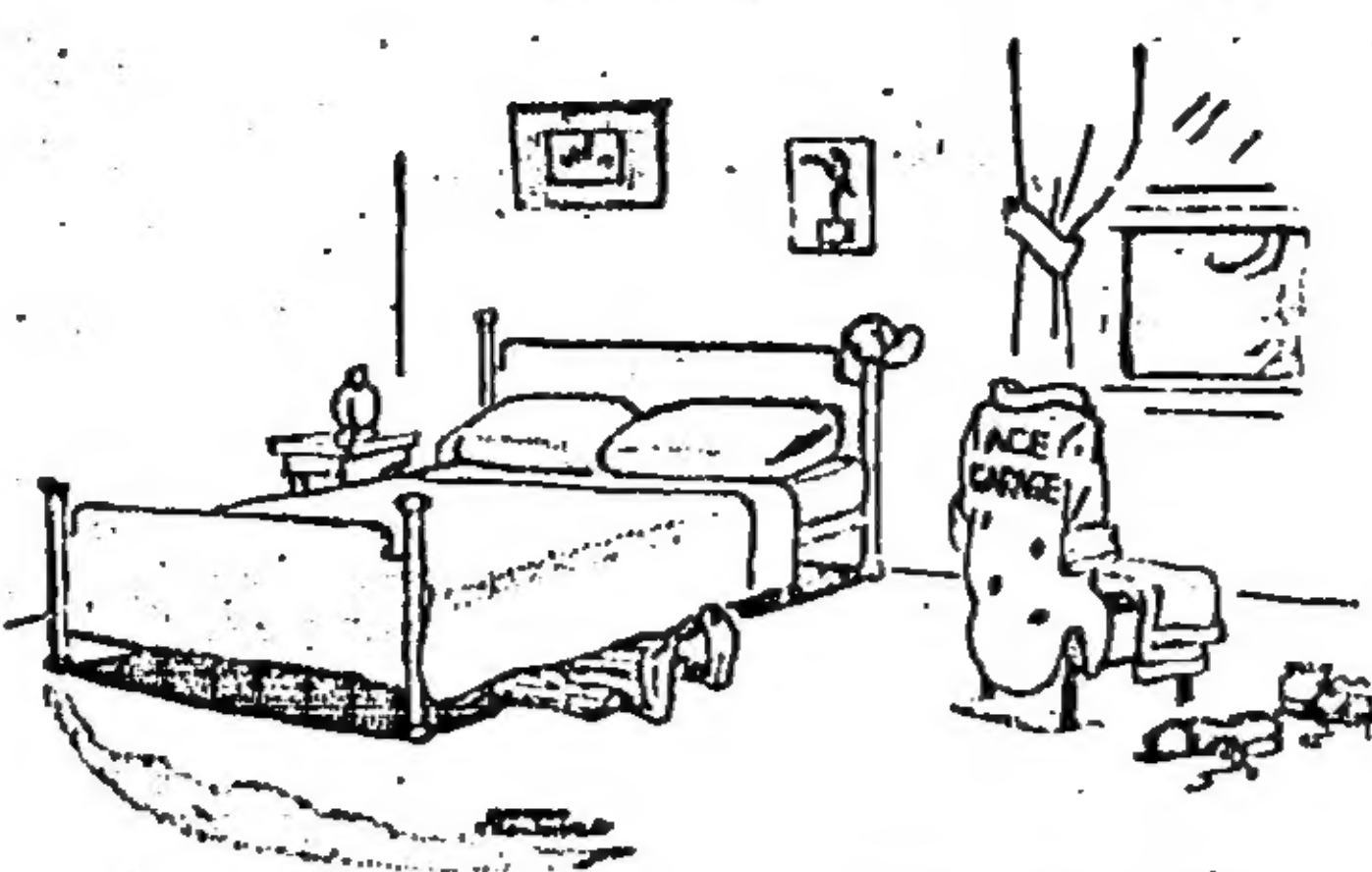
ALSO Latest Universal-International Newsreel

at the KING'S THEATRE

"NEWS FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT IN KOREA"

SHOWING TO-DAY Cathay AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A THOUSAND MYSTERIES OF THE SOUTH SEAS



DOCTORS and scientists recently have been planning a world drive to banish the signs of old age. Even wrinkles and grey hair are listed in their scheme to show us—

How to stay young after 60...

LIEGE. Hospital tests suggest that some people develop dangerous by high quantities of cholesterol in their blood through eating too much fatty food.

The number of cases of hardened arteries dropped sharply in Germany when there was a wartime fat shortage.

Scientists of ten nations crowded closer to watch the start of this experiment to study how and why parts of the human body grow old.

In the next room, vinegary, 78-year-old Dr Anton Carlson was stabbing the air with a well-chewed corn-cob pipe.

I listened as he told medical men: "Over-eating is one of the main reasons why so many folk are feeble by the time they are 70."

"My experiments at Chicago have proved that when animals are not allowed to gorge themselves they live much longer. They have completely starved on alternate days lived longest of all."

In a third laboratory another knot of scientists clustered around Oxford's ex-Russian Dr Vladimir Korenchewsky, hearing how he had rejuvenated old animals by gland extract.

These men and women have gathered here for the first-ever international conference called to explore the chances of extending the average human life-span to 100 years and beyond.

After three days of argument, more than 100 scientists and doctors agreed that emphysema by growing old is a disease which can—and must—be prevented.

The 51 research reports I heard here disclosed that encouraging discoveries are already being made.

They blame . . .

DOCTORS from Britain, Italy, and the United States believe they have pinpointed the main cause of civilisation's No. 1 killing complaint—hardening of the arteries.

They blame a waxy white substance, cholesterol, which normally is dissolved in the blood. It may settle on the walls of arteries, forming gummy patches which seriously interrupt the blood flow.

But those who hate the idea of retelling can be assured that more than 100 resolute scientists are going home from Belgium determined to give them a fuller life in the twilight years.

(—London Express Service)

What Has Gone Wrong With Our Economy?

By Beverley Baxter, M.P.

London. If you had looked in at Westminster at the proper moment in the evening recently you would have seen a sweet smile irradiate the face of the austere Sir Stafford Cripps. The reason was that the Third Reading of his Finance Bill (based on his Budget) was carried without a division. The three months' battle was over and, except in minor points, he had had his way.

For your information, legislation dealing with finance is not subject to any time regulations. For example, if we debate Scottish midwives or even Korea, the debate automatically ends at 10 p.m. unless by mutual agreement beforehand we decide on an extra period. But finance debates only stop when they leave off, if you know what I mean.

Once upon a time I grew lyrical about walking on the Terrace, watching dawn break and hearing the rumble of the first omnibus across Westminster Bridge. Now, like a poet, I prefer to remember it in tranquillity rather than experience it all over again. There is, I admit, a certain pleasure in driving home at six in the morning when all London is yours and even the traffic lights blink as if they are interested. But repetition dulls the edge of ecstasy, and three all-night sittings are too much.

Subject of Money

HOWEVER, I intend to discuss a subject which has always enthralled me—the subject of money. Let me hasten to add that I am not a financial expert either in public or in private, but ever since I was paid \$6 as a boy soloist for singing at a concert in Guelph, Ontario, I have liked earning money and enjoyed spending it. In fact I have never quite got over the astonishment at being paid for writing.

This week I had the privilege of hearing Mr Frank Sinatra moan about love into the lips of a microphone. Mr Sinatra definitely clings to the belief that love makes the world go round. It is an interesting theory stubbornly held by the romantics, but I would think that money is the real thing that keeps the world revolving on its axis.

Sir James Barrie said that we were given memory so that we could have roses in December. Well, one of the advantages of growing older is that in the garden of memory there are many roses. For example, I can look back to life in Canada before the 1914 war when the money that a man earned was his. If there was some form of income tax, I never heard of it. Reason tells me that the Government must have raised funds by taxation of some sort but, broadly speaking, your money was your own.

Better to work

SCIENTISTS are confident that rejuvenated over 60's would make up for lack of physical strength with experience and wisdom.

They maintain that enforced idleness after 65 is a prime cause of senile decay.

"Most oldsters would be far healthier, happier and would live longer doing a light paid job than drawing a pension," Professor Carlson said.

Some of the doctors do not believe that everyone will want to live beyond 70.

To make this possible within the doctors' moral code they suggested dystendasia. It means withholding any life-saving treatment from old folk who feel that they have lived long enough.

But those who hate the idea of retelling can be assured that more than 100 resolute scientists are going home from Belgium determined to give them a fuller life in the twilight years.

(—London Express Service)

But evolution and revolution often march together. The teachings of that lazy old philosopher Karl Marx were bearing fruit, and in Russia especially it was bitter fruit. Bernard Shaw, the Webbs and Ramsay MacDonald were preaching the Fabian conception of Socialism. The brilliant Lloyd George, as Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the rich must not only pay to the Treasury for living but must also pay for dying.

The human conscience was awake, the economist and the politician were weaving new theories, the trade unions were discovering that in numbers there is strength. When the Kaiser's war was over, Russia had become a socialist state and never again was the world to know freedom as we had understood the word.

Put Case Badly

CAPITALISM was on trial, and the prisoner was arrogant. As usual, Capitalism put its case badly, for the capacity to make a fortune is seldom allied to the power of intellectual exaltation. If the bankers of New York could have commanded words they would have told the people that democracy never existed save as an ideal until Capitalism made it possible. They would have proved that the trouble was not in Capitalism itself, but in the abuses thereof.

So there came the crash of 1929, and America's unemployed were numbered by the millions. President Roosevelt decided that the State must intervene, and brought in the New Deal. Government expenditure was used as an expression of political policy. He took from those who had and gave to those who had not. In freedom-loving America we saw the emergence of the State as the great employer and the great spender.

Never So Cursed

NEVER was a man so cursed, denounced and derided as Franklin Roosevelt. Nor did the economic recovery of America, with subsequent victory in war and then the President's death, end the chorus of hatred. To this day in New York you will hear Roosevelt spoken of in language you would hardly apply to a mad dog.

Everywhere in the world, only differing in degree, the edifice of the all-powerful State was rising. In Italy, Russia and Germany, the State was absolute. In the USA, Canada and Great Britain, the State was becoming increasingly powerful, but the institutions of human freedom had not been destroyed. But there came another war, and when it was over Britain embarked upon its vast Socialist experiment.

And now, five years later, Sir Stafford Cripps smiles sweetly as he picks up his brief case and walks from the House, having brought in the largest peacetime Budget in the history of his country.

What Is Wrong?

THERE is full employment; wages are higher than ever before; to every man and woman there is free medical and dental treatment (to say nothing of a decent burial); food is subsidised so that the cost will not bear too heavily upon the family budget; there are children's allowances, old age pensions and national insurance. Fear has been driven away, and security has taken its place. Do you wonder that the Socialists cry "Hallelujah," and wonder why the electorate was so stupid and so ungrateful as nearly to throw them out last February?

But today the ordinary Britisher is scratching his head and asking what has gone wrong with a system which seems to be basically sound and right. He looks at his payroll and compares it favourably with prewar years. He reflects that he is getting all the benefits I have enumerated for nothing. Good old Cripps! Soak the rich, that's the game.

To celebrate his good fortune the same ordinary Britisher goes to the pub and buys a pint of beer. The unseen fingers of Sir Stafford take fourpence from him. Regardless of expense he purchases a package of 20 cigarettes for three shillings and four pence. Sir Stafford's share of that transaction is two shillings and four pence.

Still happy, he takes his wife to the cinema, and again Sir Stafford exacts his whack in entertainment tax. His wife says they must have a small plain mirror for Nellie. They buy one for sixteen shillings. The shop price is eight shillings, but Sir Stafford charges 100 per cent purchase tax. But our plain man can get free medical care. That is something. "You don't pay the doctor," says Sir Stafford, "but I have to, so I shall deduct so many pennies a week from your pay packet!"

So there came the crash of 1929, and America's unemployed were numbered by the millions. President Roosevelt decided that the State must intervene, and brought in the New Deal. Government expenditure was used as an expression of political policy. He took from those who had and gave to those who had not. In freedom-loving America we saw the emergence of the State as the great employer and the great spender.

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cent on the capital. Nine shillings in the pound is deducted at source and paid direct to the Treasury. The individual shareholder must also pay surtax on the balance of the dividend if his income is above a certain level.

That leaves an undistributed profit of £200,000 to carry to reserve for development and essential replacement of plant. "Oh no you don't," says Sir Stafford. "You must pay me 10 per cent of your undistributed profit." So another £20,000 is thrown to the rapacious paws of the Treasury.

The directors look at each other and ponder on this new state of affairs. How can you budget for hard times, for slump or recession or a rainy day if you are forced to behave as if there will always be full employment and full production? The strength of Britain in the past was in her savings, which poured into the whole world and created overseas investments that ensured her supplies of commodities and opened markets for British goods.

Adventure Money

WHERE today will new enterprises find capital if there is no "adventure money" available? The Socialists answer that they can so control the nation's economy that there will be no recession and that, therefore, the State can spend to the hilt. It is that, true, then Socialism has won its battle. But can Britain and the Sterling bloc live by themselves alone? We are part of the world and can no more insulate ourselves from outside influences than we can from the vagaries of the weather.

In any country the professional classes do not matter politically because they are not numerous enough, yet they contribute invaluable wealth to the nation in the realm of science, the arts and education. But take an actor who has struggled and starved for years, then suddenly attains success. He is taxed unmercifully and can put almost nothing aside for the future.

In fact, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is like a farmer who takes a basket of grain to feed the chickens. He throws the grain to the chickens, but he rushes among them to see how much of it he can get back. If he gets it all back the system is perfect, except that the chickens starve to death.

Two Men

I SHALL end with the strange story of two men, Sir John Black and Mr L. P. Lord, who are responsible for building up two of the largest motor car industries in Britain. Anxious to reward them and also to ensure that they each would remain with his company, the shareholders voted them both £100,000 worth of shares as gifts. In retrospect, they pledged themselves never to work for any rival firm.

Now what is the basis of the actual transaction? In each case the shareholders parted with shares worth £100,000, but the recipients would have to pay not only income tax but surtax on the dividends, the Chancellor is actually the gainer in revenue. But what did Sir Stafford do?

He broke in a retrospective legislation which made the gifts taxable as payments, and then collected £205,000 from both Black and Lord, leaving each of them £5,000. In other words there is now no system by which a firm can reward an employee for outstanding services or ensure that he will not work for a competitor. To me, it does not make sense, but then I may be lacking the modern viewpoint.

In Britain today, the Chancellor takes nearly half of the national income. To the modern stockholders, Beaverbrooks and Nuffield, he says: "You can build an industrial empire if you like, but I warn you that if you lose you lose, and that if you succeed you will not be allowed to keep the profits. To you the loss, to me the gain!"

Let us look in at a board meeting of a firm which is one of our chief earners of dollars through its exports. The gross profit for the year is, let us say, £400,000. They decide to pay a dividend of £200,000 which represents seven and a half per-

NANCY For the Record



By Ernie Bushmiller

BRITAIN FORCED TO REARM

Conspiracy Against Democracies

London, July 30.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, said in a broadcast tonight that "evil forces" now attacking in South Korea were "part of a worldwide conspiracy against the way of life of the free democracies."

Britain had no choice but to divert her resources from constructive work to strengthen her defences.

"Until Communists have changed their hearts we have no option and no right to do otherwise," he declared.

Broadcasting an appeal for volunteers for the armed forces and the civil defence services, Mr. Attlee said that preparations for the despatch of British land forces to Korea were "urgently proceeding."

Recalling the recent sabotage explosion at Portsmouth harbour, when hundreds of tons of ammunition were lost, the Prime Minister called for vigilance "against the enemy within." There were those who would stop at nothing to injure the nation's economy and defences, he asserted.

Mr. Attlee said that the Communists or propaganda by the Communists or the introduction of other questions could conceal the fact that the attack by the North Koreans was an act of aggression.

"If the aggressor gets away with it, aggressors all over the world will be encouraged. The same results, which led to the present world war will follow, and another world war may result," Mr. Attlee said.

PATTERN OF TYRANNY

He warned his listeners: "The fire that has been started in distant Korea may burn down your house."

"Communists, whether they make war in Korea or cause disruption in Malaya, India or Burma, whether they destroy the liberties of the Czechs and the Poles or try to wreck the economic recovery of Britain or France or Australia, are all engaged in an attempt to mould the whole world to their pattern of tyranny."

"They seek to sweep democracy and liberty from the world. They are ready to destroy our lives if we do not agree with them. They talk of freedom while they murder it. They talk of peace while they support aggression. They are ruthless and unscrupulous hypocrites who pretend to virtues which their philosophy rejects."

RUSSIAN VETO

It was untrue, the Prime Minister said, that Russia had made offers to the United Nations which would have made possible the disarmament everyone wanted.

"When it came to the point, the Russians have invariably envisaged the Security Council as the controlling authority of any scheme suggested. This means that the Russian veto would operate, and that, in practice there would be no control."

"This power, that has so continually sought to frustrate every effort at the United Nations, talks peace but has immense forces under arms, which cast the shadow of fear over all other peoples."

The second world war should have taught the world "the lesson that failure to take up a disagreeable but necessary duty only postpones the evil day and brings greater troubles upon us," Mr. Attlee declared.

All honour was due to the United States and the brave men fighting in Korea. Britain and her sister states in the Commonwealth had decided at once to support this action.

Britain's military forces were stretched in various parts of the world, garrisoning key points such as Hongkong, the Middle East, forming part of the occupation forces or engaged in actual fighting against aggressive Communist bandits in Malaya.

The Government had, nevertheless, considered it a duty to send land as well as naval forces to Korea "to help in the struggle and to share some of the burden which the United States is bearing on behalf of the United Nations."

REARGUARD ACTION

Preparations for sending this force were urgently proceeding, and Australia and New Zealand were taking similar action.

The United States forces, heavily outnumbered, are fighting a difficult rearguard action until reinforcements can arrive, but aggression must end, and you may be sure, will be stopped," Mr. Attlee said.

What has happened over Korea showed how the nations of the British Commonwealth took parallel action when freedom, democracy and peace were threatened.

The Communists were skilful at exploiting grievances. They found their opportunity where

ever poverty and evil conditions existed. But, said the Prime Minister, "we are fighting the Communist menace by seeking to remove the conditions on which it thrives."

Britain had given full freedom to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma. She was extending self-government in the Colonial Empire and with other Commonwealth countries, was promoting schemes for raising living standards in the least developed parts of the world. The United States, too, was taking part in this task.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

It is a tragedy that we should now have to divert resources from this constructive work so that we may strengthen our defences, but until Communists have changed their hearts we have no option and no right to do otherwise," Mr. Attlee declared.

Britain had joined with other democratic nations in building up, through Western Union and the Atlantic Pact, a system of collective security—not for aggression, but for mutual defence.

"They were joined with the United States, Canada and the Western democracies, and in the Pacific were co-operating closely with Australia and New Zealand."

"These arrangements threaten no one. We do not seek to interfere with the internal policies of other peoples, but we are resolved to preserve our own liberties," the Prime Minister said.

"It is our earnest hope that the U.S.S.R. will change its policy and will join, wholeheartedly with the rest of the world, in the great task of preserving peace and promoting the happiness of all peoples."

"But because of the growth of evil forces in the world, we now have no option but to increase our defences."

Mr. Attlee said that the new effort would mean sacrifices.

"I should not ask the nation to do this if I did not know it to be essential," he stated.

"The Government are making a careful survey to see where the necessary adjustments can best be made."

THREE REQUIREMENTS

He called for three specific contributions from the people at home: increased production, personal services in the front line, and auxiliary armed services and in civil defence and "eternal vigilance against the enemy within."

Commenting on unofficial strikes, which have recently cost the country much output in the coal mines and caused hitches at the docks, Mr. Attlee urged trade unionists to "consider carefully whether the motives of those who ask them to strike are really concerned with the interests of the workers."

Portsmouth explosion Mr. Attlee said, "I do not yet know who was responsible, but clearly they were prepared to murder many innocent people to gain their ends."

"All over the world we are face to face with fanatics who believe in their creed. I think it is an evil creed but there is no doubt that there are those who find it an inspiration just as did the Nazis and Fascists in their creed."

"All of them deny the whole moral basis on which civilisation has been built up."

"Let us then arm ourselves against evil with an equal enthusiasm to preserve and protect the higher creeds in which we believe,"—*Reuter*.

Display Of United Nations Flag

Lake Success, July 30. Governments, organisations and private persons who desire to "demonstrate support of the United Nations" are now allowed to display the sky blue and white United Nations flag according to a new revision of the flag code announced today by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie.

The code specifically states that "on no account shall the flag or a replica thereof be used for commercial purposes or in direct association with an article of commerce."—*Reuter*.

Bogged Down In Berlin



These are some of the barges held up by the Western Berlin transport officials in retaliation for Soviet restrictions. The barges, carrying coal and reparation goods for the Soviet Union, were recently detained at the Plotzensee Lock because they lacked shipping documents and permits for their cargoes.—(London Express Service).

West Germany plans to wipe out Communist activity

Bonn, July 30.

The Allied High Commission and the West German Federal Republic were planning measures today to wipe out illegal Communist activities in the Western Zones.

Reliable sources said the Allied Commissioners had decided to warn the West German Communists that they were curtailing suppression if they continued their anti-Western campaign.

The Ministry for All German Affairs said the Bonn Government would discuss steps to wipe out the growing Red fifth column movement identified as the "All German Communist Party."

The British, American and French High Commissioners were said to have prepared a joint warning to the Communists for publication tomorrow. Sources said the Allied announcement would tell the Communist Party that the Western Allied occupation states empowered the Allies to close down any party that endangered the occupation powers.

The fifth column group consists of Communists smuggled from the Russian Zone to spy in the Bonn Republic and kidnap anti-Communists. German sources estimated that 200 trained underground agents were smuggled into Western Germany every month.—*United Press*.

So That's The Secret!

London, July 30.

The secret of a woman's pose? Dr. J. I. Aitken of University College, London, told chit-chatting today that it came from the "insecurity" of walking on high heeled shoes which forced them to throw their shoulders back.—*United Press*.

M. A. da Silva Goes Into Witness Box

Marcus Alberto da Silva, 43, solicitor, commenced evidence in his own behalf at the Criminal Sessions this morning when the conspiracy trial was resumed. Silva is charged with Shao-kwai Tom with conspiring to procure false evidence.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I've thought it all out after hearing the grown-ups talk about movie stars—I'll have no babies until after my third marriage!"

KOREA STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page 1)

North Koreans on Friday. An American reconnaissance force was badly mauled in this area yesterday.

SIGNIFICANT

Tonight's action was by no means spectacular, nor considered a possible turning point in the war, but some observers felt that it was significant.

The American ground troops had almost a walkover and went into the town behind the most aggressive American infantry yet seen in Korea.

Chilye, which stretches over the main road between Kumsong and Koshang, was burning like a bonfire after American artillery had "battered" it from the north to the south.

As fighter planes went in for a last strike at dusk, the doughboys moved in. There were occasional cracks on the hillsides as Communist snipers got to work, and sporadic bursts of machinegun fire from the defending Northmen on the hill peak.

American units later went up into the surrounding hills for mopping up operations.

FOXHOLES OVERRUN

The Americans scaled a ridge and occupied foxholes dug by the Northmen.

Reuter's correspondent reported seeing one sniper accounted for.

There was a wisp of smoke high on a rocky ridge. Machineguns opened up and a body rolled down the mountain.

A rifle squad combed the hillside and a patrol penetrated into the town of Chilye.

Three American jeeps and a truck which were knocked out by the Northmen the day before were still on the railway line.

The body of an American soldier was on the road. His boots had been taken by the Northmen, who also emptied the ammunition out of his bandolier belt.

The American left flank had fierce encounters with the Communists. The opposition was quickly dispersed.

When the Americans reached a point north of the town, where the Communist had blocked the road, they found two dead North Korean soldiers dressed in American uniforms with American cigarettes and trinkets in their pockets.

They had been killed in yesterday's clash with an American reconnaissance party.

AIR OF SUSPENSE

There was an air of suspense on the American front-line east of Hwanggan tonight, after a day alive with reports of North Korean troops and tank movements in the area.

Few infantry clashes took place, but American artillery co-operated with fighter-bombers in striking at Communist positions. Six North Korean tanks were reported five and a half miles north of Hwanggan, apparently moving south.

Of five other North Korean tanks sighted one mile east of Hwanggan, three were destroyed, one was abandoned and one escaped.

North Korean forces today attacked Chinju, 60 miles west of the vital American supply port of Pusan.

The American defenders, after yielding ground earlier, repulsed the attack by night and took counter action against infiltrating bands of Communists.

The North Korean frontal attack began before dawn. Numerically superior Communist troops, backed by artillery, forced the Americans to withdraw slightly.

DEFENCES FIRM

Meanwhile, many troops tried to bypass the American forward positions through the mountains and the valleys, assembling behind the American formations.

The American defenders, who had been caught by these infiltration tactics before, were now on their guard and spotted the infiltrators immediately.

This evening all the defences held firm and counter-action had been taken against each new Communist move.

Air support was supplied by the Air Force, which throughout the day carried a double role, spotting Communist forces in the mountains and dispersing them with rocket and strafing attacks before they could mount an attack.

The American counter-attacks had by tonight pushed the Communist forces which had attacked frontally back to their original positions.

The Communists in this sector were reported later to be "in full flight" after suffering many casualties.

The first reconnaissance after dusk reported that enemy columns moving through the mountains with the apparent objective of sealing between two American positions and attacking them from the rear.

From then on throughout the day constant reports were received from South Korean troops and civilians of groups of North Koreans moving through the mountains towards Chinju.

Some groups, up to 600 strong, including women, were carrying ammunition and stores. Other groups were much smaller.

The valleys, roads and mountain passes were strewn with refugees all heading in the general direction of Chinju.

The Americans countered

GRIM CRISIS IN BELGIUM

(Continued from Page 1)

member of Parliament, M. Simon Paquet.

Mr. Arthur Samson, Mayor of Graco-Belair, fell with two bullets in his leg. Another man went down shot in the shoulders.

King Leopold of the Belgians, in a bid to end the strikes and riots which have followed his return, today invited leaders of the main Belgian political parties to Laeken.

The King talked with two Liberal members of the Crown Council, M. Edouard Janssens and M. Roger Gillon; the President of the Catholic Unions, M. Auguste Cool, the Defence Minister, M. Henri Moreau de Meulen, the Education Minister, M. Pierre Harmel, and the Minister of State, M. Henry Weyman.

The meeting was officially described as "an attempt to restore national unity."

But the Belgian Socialist leader, M. Paul-Henri Spak, powerful figure at the head of the anti-Leopoldist movement, refused the invitation. He replied that his party had decided against accepting.

M. Spak—who has been both Premier and Foreign Minister of Belgium—told newspapermen, "If half a nation clowns tools and clamours for the departure of a ruler it cannot be anything else but a voluntary state of affairs."

PLAIN OF WATERLOO

On the historical plain of Waterloo, scene of Napoleon's great defeat in 1815, an army was preparing once more to do battle—an army armed mainly with balloons, tear gas, and noisy but quite harmless grenades of bakelite. The plain divides Brussels from the southern provinces where tens of thousands of anti-Leopoldists were preparing for next Tuesday's march on the capital. The Government was planning to draw a firm line of police, cordonnaires and troops across the flat fields to stop the marchers reaching the city.

To bolster this line the bulk of three battalions of Belgium's occupation army has been recalled from Germany.

But the security commanders expected to have to deal with positions at the rear of these positions for thousands of anti-Leopoldists from the south and east, many of them seasoned street fighters, were known to be already within the capital.

At the south railway station in Brussels, which serves the anti-Leopoldist region of Wallonia, no trains left or arrived. Workers were still on strike. But other railway lines had normal or near normal services.

During the morning some parties of anti-Leopoldists arrived in the city on bicycles and on foot.

CORDON LIFTED

In Liege the Government's security cordon around the city's centre was lifted and people once more moved freely across the Meuse bridges.

No air service was operating between Brussels and Paris today, because of the continuing strike of some workers of SABENA, the Belgian airline.

But foreign air services from Brussels to other capitals were normal.—*United Press and Reuter*.

with artillery and aircraft against each group while security patrols took strong action to round up the infiltrating bands. Those taken prisoner once carried concealed weapons.

NAVAL AIR STRIKES

A statement by the United Nations air operations said that early this afternoon said that carrier-based aircraft of the combined British-American Task Force 77 went into action today on strikes in close support of the ground forces with results characterized by the Commanding General of the Eighth Army in Korea as "spectacular" and "extremely effective."

The city of Hadong and its vicinity bore the brunt of the air strikes.

In the Hadong area a total of 45 trucks, many of them loaded with gasoline and ammunition, were hit and set ablaze. Large fires were started in the city itself and just east of the city a large gasoline storage tank exploded.

Twelve villages with heavy troop concentrations in the area were also set afire.

One bridge, about three miles east of Hadong was destroyed and two 500-pound bomb hits were scored on another priority-target bridge just east of the city.

BAD WEATHER

General MacArthur's Headquarters statement dealing with the Army air operations said that bad weather cut down the scale of both fighter and bomber strikes.

The successes scored were chiefly the result of the highly developed ground-air control system which locates targets for fighter and bomber strikes close behind the fighting front.

Visibility was poor in virtually all the sectors south of the 38th Parallel, but the Far East Bomber Command Superfortresses were able to employ visual sighting against the Pyongyang north railway bridge with what were considered good to excellent results.—*Reuter*.

U.S. Line Up Against Cuts In Recovery Aid

Washington, July 30.

President Truman's Senate lieutenants lined up today against proposals to slash European recovery spending so that the money can be used for rearmament or free nations resisting Communism.

The Senate votes tomorrow on the third-year instalment of the Marshall Plan and both Senators Tom Connally and Kenneth McKellar said they would oppose any further cuts in the \$2,668,691,473 programme. Senator Connally is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, while Senator McKellar heads the Senate appropriations group which already has cut the programme 10 percent below the President's request.

Responding to new pleas from the State Department and the Economic Co-operation Administration, the two Senate leaders said they would resist moves to slice 10 to 25 percent more from the recovery programme.

Senator Connally told reporters, however, that he had urged the State Department and the ECA to funnel as much recovery funds as possible into projects to strengthen Western European defences.

Mr. Truman tomorrow morning meets Congressional leaders to go over a request for about \$1,000,000,000 in new foreign aid spending. Most of the funds would go to the United States Atlantic Pact partners.

This increase, plus the President's request for \$1,517,000,000 in new United States military funds, has spurred demands for cuts in the European recovery plan.

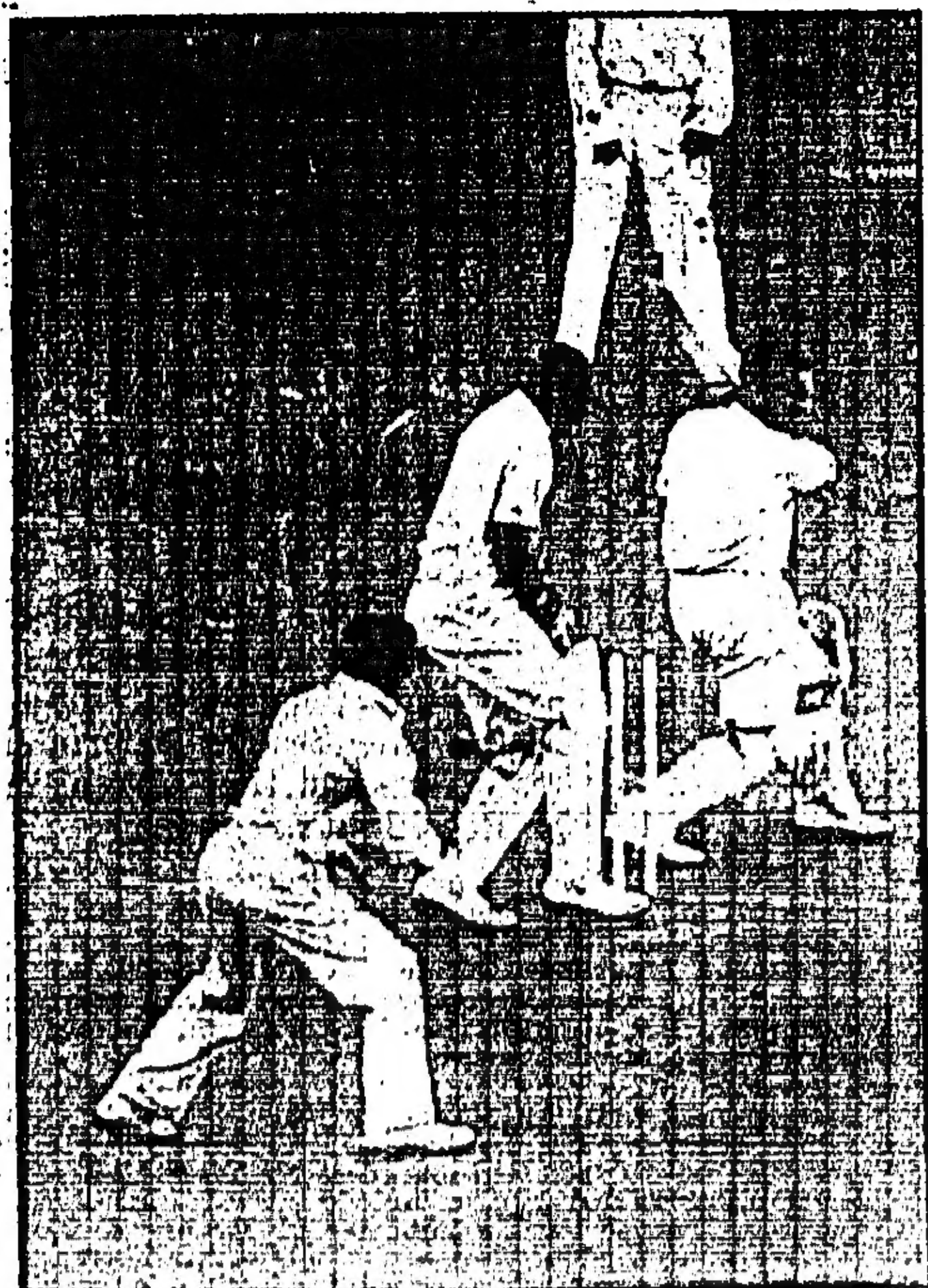
LOAN TO SPAIN

The Senate will consider amendments by Senator James

Radio Hongkong

6. "Hongkong Calling" — Programme Summary: 6.55, Children's Hour: 7.00, News: 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45,

CLEAN BOWLED



Godfrey Evans, England's wicket-keeper, who again helped to save his side with a valuable 32, is clean bowled by Ramadhin during the Third Test Match against the West Indies at Trent Bridge.—Central Press Photo.

American Sports Fans Only Want The Record-Breakers

SAYS CORNELIUS RYAN

New York. The average sports fan, in the USA at least, has become the most blasé of individuals. He has set arbitrary standards of performance in most sports, and these standards are not low. In most cases they are the fabled "peak of perfection"—what is believed to be the ultimate.

Thus his standards are the four-minute mile, the 15-foot pole vault, 60 home runs in baseball, a knockout record such as Joe Louis' in boxing, or a new world record for a swimmer every time he jumps into the pool.

If an athlete does not closely approach these standards, he is dismissed from attention. Such an attitude is not entirely fair, of course, but nonetheless it is a fact. An athlete gets attention only in ratio to his closeness to the "peak of perfection."

As good a distance-runner as Don Gehrman is, his coach felt called upon to comment upon the excellent chance Don has of running a four-minute mile when he is a little older and stronger.

TWO INCHES SHORT

Bob Richards, a pole-vaulter who has been consistently around 14 feet 10-inches, is

Locke Wins N. British Golf Title

Harrogate, July 29. Bobby Locke, South African holder of the British Open Golf Championship to-day added £500 to his season's winnings when he won the first prize in the North British Harrogate professional tournament here.

This makes his prize money £1,900 in two months of play in Britain, for he has won three tournaments as well as the Open, apart from losing a tie for another and finishing third on one occasion.

His aggregate for the 90 holes of the current event was 348 to beat Ken Bousfield, the Coombe Hill Club assistant, by three strokes, with Dai Rees, third at 352.

Today, in the round postponed from yesterday because of the storm, Locke had 70, both Bousfield and Rees missing chances of overthrowing him by taking 73's.

PICKWORTH FALTERS

Ozelle Pickworth, the Australian, with a brilliant 34 for the first nine holes looked like making a good race into second place, but he faltered to take 37 coming home and 71 put him back in the seventh position.

Leading scores with today's round were: Bobby Locke, South Africa, 70 and 348; Ken Bousfield, 73 and 352; Dai Rees, 73 and 352; Dick Burton, 71 and 353; Charles Ward, 68 and 354; Alex Kyle, 69 and 355; Ossie Pickworth, 71 and 356; James Ponton, 71 and 357; Arthur Lees, 72 and 357; Harry Westman, 71 and 358; Antonio Corda, Argentina, 71 and 358; and S. S. Scott, 76 and 358.—Reuter.

Archie Quick Collects

FIVE OPINIONS ON WHAT IS WRONG TODAY WITH ENGLISH CRICKET

What is wrong with English cricket? For the third time in the series of Test Matches against the West Indies this summer, half the England side has been out for less than 100 yet another world record! At Manchester it was 88 for 5 wickets, at Lord's 88 for 5, and now at Nottingham 75 for 5 wickets. In fact, Washbrook, Simpson, Park, house and Dewes were back in the pavilion with only 25 on the scoreboard. That the later batsmen got the score over the 200 mark is beside the point.

I asked one of the early failures what was the reason for it all, and all he could reply was: "The wicket was green." Oh, dear! Oh, dear! Washbrook got a £14,000 benefit because he is an opening batsman who is expected to stave off such early morning troubles, the same as Hobbs and Sutcliffe, Hobbs and Sandham, Sutcliffe and Holmes, Ponsford and Woodfull and the rest of the illustrious company of openers used to.

After close of play on the first day at Trent Bridge, I spoke to the two captains, a past English captain and the Prince of Umpires, and this is what they each said:—

John Goddard (the West Indies captain):—"My fast bowlers never had to go all out to get their wickets. They were never above medium pace."

Frank Chester, umpiring his 51st Test Match:—"Thank bad butting."

Norman Yardley, England's captain who got a fighting 41:—"It is beyond me."

Arthur Gilligan, England's captain in Australia in 1924:—"What is wrong with English cricket? Honestly, I don't know. Perhaps it is over-coaching, and too much coaching of a uniform standard to lads of different styles."

"I think too that six-day-a-week cricket is too much. We are the only country in the world that practises it. You have got to decide what comes first: Test matches or County Championship games, and with them, the finances on which County clubs exist."

TRENCHANT REMARKS

Gilligan had some trenchant remarks to make about the England captaincy. "It is chock-

BASEBALL

Giants' Ninth Straight Win

New York, 29. Even two red hot pennant races could not obscure the phenomenon of Leo Durocher's amazing Giants today. The New Yorkers roared to their ninth straight victory, beating St. Louis Cardinals 4-3 behind Dave Koslo's brilliant six and two thirds inning hitless relief chore.

The Giants' feat today tied the Yankees for the longest string of victories in the major league champions today. They may be in the second division, but they played like league champions to-day. Re-living starter Jim Hearn in the third, Koslo allowed only five hits to gain credit for his 11th victory.

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CARDS HIT BACK

The New Yorkers scored twice in the first inning, but Cards chased Hearn in the third with a three-run blast. Giants tied the score in the same inning and scored the winning run in the fourth as Dobby Thomson grounded into a double play, pushing Eddie Shinsky across the plate from third.

The Giants' victory left Phillies one and a half games in front of the second place Cardinals, despite their 7-4 loss to Pittsburgh. Dodgers moved into third place by sweeping a double header from Chicago Cubs, 6-4 and 2-1, while Braves dropped into fourth despite Johnny Sain's 9-1 victory over Cincinnati.

Bill Werle scattered 10 hits while Pirates pounded rookie Bubba Church for his first loss after four straight wins. Del Egan hit his 20th homer for Phillies while Dan O'Connell and Ted Beard got three hits each for Pittsburgh.

Preacher Roe survived three Cub homers to notch his 13th win in the opener and Ralph Branca won the nightcap. Today's baseball scores were:

THE SCORES

American League

Team	R	H	E
Boston Red Sox	1	7	1
Cleveland	1	7	1
New York Yankees	4	11	0
Chicago	4	11	0
Washington	10	11	0
St. Louis	10	11	0
Philadelphia	8	7	1
Detroit	8	12	1

National League

Team	R	H	E
Chicago	4	0	1
Brooklyn	0	12	0
Brooklyn (2nd game)	2	4	0
Brooklyn	2	4	0
St. Louis	3	8	0
Pittsburgh	7	13	0
Philadelphia	4	10	0
Cincinnati	9	12	0
Boston	9	12	0

—United Press.

ing that my old job is being hawked round the country," he said.

"The Australians must be laughing. It will not be the slightest use sending an inexperienced youngster. He would be kidded by the Australians who know every inch of the game. First and foremost, I would choose Freddie Brown or after him Wilf Wooller."

"They would stand no more nonsense than that Douglas Jardine. I do not advocate a professional captain because firstly no professional wants the job because it stunts his game, and secondly, other professionals do not like playing under one of themselves."

Jack Hobbs, who sat next to me in the Press Box, stressed that

if the wicket was playing a little awkwardly early on it was the duty of the opening batsmen to stay there rather than try to get runs. "Silly at lunch would not have mattered so long as wickets had not fallen," he said. "After all there are five days in which to consolidate a slow start."

DAVIS CUP

Sweden Wins Zone Final

Stockholm, July 30. Sweden beat Denmark in the European Zone final of the Davis Cup competition here today by four matches to nil.

In the remaining two singles today, Torsten Johansson (Sweden) beat Kurt Nielsen (Denmark) by 3-6, 7-5, 6-0, 4-0 and 6-2, but the match between Lennart Bergelin and Torben Ulrich, had to be abandoned after two sets owing to rain.

Bergelin was then leading 6-0 and 6-2. The match will not be concluded.

Sweden won the first two singles on Friday and the doubles yesterday to gain a winning margin. They will meet Australia in the inter-zone final.

The Swedish doubles pair, Torsten Johansson and Sven Davidson, beat Denmark's Torben Ulrich and Karl Nielsen by 6-2, 6-2 and 6-2.

Sweden won the opening two singles matches the day before.

MACCREGOR BEATEN

Mexico City, July 30. Australia finished off a 4-1 Davis Cup triumph over Mexico today by failing to score a clean sweep when the Mexican champion, Gustavo Palafox, upset Ken MacGregor. But the Australian champion, Frank Sedgman, came back to defeat Armando Vega, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

The Australians will meet the European Zone champions, Sweden, on August 11-13 at Rye, N. Y., for the right to challenge the United States for the world tennis trophy.

UNITED PRESS

EASY FOR AUSSIES

Mexico City, July 29. Australia today gained a winning lead of three matches to nil in the American zone final of the Davis Cup against Mexico here when Frank Sedgman and John Bromwich beat Gustavo Palafox and Armando Vega by 6-4, 7-5 and 6-2 in the doubles.

Australia won both the opening singles matches yesterday. Australia will now meet Sweden in the inter zone round at New York on August 11 to 13.—Reuter.

"TEDDY" DIGGS DEAD

London, July 29. Edward "Teddy" Diggs, 48, well-known British Davis Cup tennis player, died at his home in Lemsford, Hertford, on Thursday. He had been ill for some months. Diggs was a member of British Davis Cup teams in the 1930's and of the British team which toured the world in 1928-30.—United Press.

ITALY WINS THE GENGALER CUP

Deauville, July 30. Italy won the Gengaler Tennis Cup at Deauville today by defeating France by four victories to one.

Spain took third place by beating Belgium, also by four victories to one.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ARCHER Wins World Title

Copenhagen, July 30. The American archer, Miss Jean Lee, won the World Women's Archery Championship here today.—Reuter.

SPORTING SAM

By Reg. Wootton



Reginald Simpson First To Reach 2,000 Runs

London, July 29.

Reginald Simpson, the Nottinghamshire and England batsman, today became the first man this season to complete 2,000 runs. He needed 25 when he began his innings against Lancashire and scored 48. Simpson was also the first to complete 1,000 runs, beating Bill Edrich of Middlesex by a few minutes on June 6.

Captain J. H. Deighton, the Sandhurst Army officer, had a deadly spell of bowling in his first game of the season for Lancashire, taking four wickets for 19 runs in 7.3 overs. He finished with five for 62.

Laurie Flaholek, Surrey opening batsman, celebrated his benefit match against Middlesex by scoring a fine hundred. He drove, cut and hit to leg with power and accuracy for 111, made out of 295 in four hours and ten minutes. He hit 13 fours.

Denis Compton, returning to first class cricket after an absence of two months, was among the seven bowlers tried by John Dewes, acting Middlesex captain, but did not take a wicket.

SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE

Warwickshire, fourth in the championship, collapsed sensationally against Worcestershire, losing nine wickets for 56. Peter Jackson, bowling round the wicket and varying his off-spin, deceptively claimed five victims for four runs in eight overs, five of which were maidens. The former Indian Test player, Ab-

dul Kardar had earlier taken five Worcestershire wickets for 49, but a stylish 77 by Donald Kenyon helped Worcestershire to top the 200. Kenyon hit 40

indices out for 108. It was a triumph for pace bowlers for only the last wicket did not fall to them. Coxon bowled unchanged for three and a half hours at one end and came out with the best figures of four for 59.

When Yorkshire started their innings, pace again came into the picture. Lawson being out with only three scored but Fulton and Halliday then took the score along steadily and at tea had raised it to 34 without further loss.

1ST INNINGS

West Indies	Runs
Marshall, b. Yardley	25
Holmes, b. Coxon	14
Worrell, c. Lester, b. Yardley	1
Weekes, c. Coxon	36
Trent, b. Whitehead	17
Walcott, c. Lawson, b. Whitehead	30
Gomez, c. Halliday, b. Coxon	12
Williams, not out	33
Jones, b. b. Coxon	0
Pierre, b. b. Whitehead	0
Valentine, b. Warde	16
Extras	0
Total	108

Fall of wickets: 1/41, 2/45, 3/46, 4/54, 5/54, 6/140, 7/103, 8/117, 9/114.

Bowling

Team	O	M	R	W
Coxon	25	1	56	4
Whitehead	20	0	78	3
Yardley	19	3	25	1
Lawson	13	6	8	1
Wides, 4, leg-byes 12, no-balls 2				

Yorkshire

Team	O	M	R	W
Lawson, b. Pierre	0			
Fulton, not out	19			
Halliday, c. Lester, b. Worrell	36			
Wilson, not out	16			
Extras	5			
Total (for three)	178			

—Reuter.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

The following were the close of play scores in County cricket match today:

At Clacton: Sussex 345 for 8 declared (Sheppard 89, Cox 89, J. Oakes 67, Peters 51), right-arm slow left-break five for 140; Essex 12 for 20 wickets.

At the Oval: Surrey 313 for seven (Fishlock 111, McIntyre 81 not out), Middlesex to bat.

At Southampton: Hampshire 223 (Rogers 64), Derbyshire 11 for three. (Fishlock 111, McIntyre 81 not out), Kent 103 for two.

At Leicester: Glamorgan 242, Leicestershire 83 for three.

At Nottingham: Nottinghamshire 211 (Deighton, right arm, fast-medium, five for 52), Lancashire 53 for one.

At Birmingham: Worcestershire 220 (Kenyon 77, Kardar, left arm, slow, five for 59, Warwickshire 50 for nine).

YORKS 178 FOR 3

Sheffield, July 29. When stumps were drawn here today in the first day of the match between Yorkshire and the West Indies cricketers, the county had made 178 for three after dismissing the West Indies for 108 just before tea.

Yorkshire continued their mastery after lunch and had West

U.S. Athletes To Visit Britain

New York, July 29.

Three more contingents of American track and field athletes are to take off on European tours, arranged by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Bob Mathias of Tulare (California), world record breaking holder of the Olympic and national Decathlon crowns, leaves tomorrow for Switzerland.

Leaving on Monday will be a nine-man team, bound for Scotland, England and Ireland and a six-man party is headed for Sweden. Both these groups will be reinforced by athletes already abroad.

A meeting in Glasgow on August 5, an international match against teams from England and the Benelux countries in London on August 12 and an appearance in Dublin on August 14 and 15 are on the schedule of the Scotland, England and Ireland groups, some of whose members may afterwards visit Greece.—Reuter.

CHANNEL ASPIRANT



Among the many aspirants to swim the Channel this summer is Mrs. Willy van Rijfel of Holland. Here Mrs. Willy van Rijfel comforts "Boris," her mascot during her 7-hour swim from Dungeness to Ryde. Express.

HIGH YUGOSLAVS SYMPATHISE WITH AIMS IN KOREA

Belgrade, July 30.

High Yugoslav officials have given the United States Embassy here assurances that they sympathise with the United Nations' aims in Korea, a Western diplomatic source said today.

PROPOSAL FOR TOKEN U.N. FORCES

New York, July 30.

The establishment of a "token United Nations garrison" to help protect countries threatened by Communist aggression is being urged by "responsible officials" in Washington, Mr. James Reston, the New York Times' diplomatic correspondent, said today.

"As some officials here see it, an effort should be made through the United Nations to provide, not merely a United Nations mission to threatened countries like Korea, but troops of various non-Communist nations that could serve as a token United Nations garrison," he stated.

The presence of these troops "would warn the Russians and their satellites that any attack on that country would be an attack, not only against the country concerned, but against the United Nations."

"There are officials here," Mr. Reston continued, "who oppose the idea as unnecessary and dangerous, unnecessary because the United States has already shown the USSR in Korea that it does not intend to stand aside while force is used in violation of the United Nations Charter and dangerous because it would extend our war commitments even further beyond our powers."

"The lesson of Korea, however, is that the United States is not likely to ignore a challenge to the whole United Nations system, even if that challenge comes at a place which we do not consider vital to our own security," Mr. Reston said.

MANPOWER NEEDS FOR DEFENCE

Washington, July 30.

America's Labour Department today took up the task performed in World War II by a War Manpower Commission.

The Labour Secretary, Mr. Maurice Tobin, announced that he had ordered the full use of the United States employment service and affiliated services to meet the manpower needs of defence plants.

Mr. Tobin told employers that it was "absolutely essential" for them to not to hoard manpower or "plate" workers away from defence production.

He spoke of the "progressive tightening of the labour market under the impact of the President's defence programme."

Though scattered shortages had appeared in certain skilled occupations, he was confident that severe scarcities could be avoided and that defence employers could be given the manpower they needed if the employment service is given the wholehearted co-operation of both employers and workers.

Glacier Slowly Disappearing

Oslo, July 30.

Switzerland's largest glacier, the North Norway's biggest tourist attraction, is slowly melting away.

For 50 years the glacier plateau melted 100-180 metres, and if the climate does not change much, scientists say that the whole glacier will disappear in 50 years time.

Three-Engined Job



Rearing its 40,000-pound weight on a column of white smoke from six rocket units, the U.S. Air Force's latest light assault transport, the Northrop Raider C-125, rises from the runway in a test flight at Hawthorne, California. The three-engined plane can take off in less than 500 feet. (Acme).

American Troops Get "Artillery" Support From Air

Washington, July 30.

American ground troops fighting in Korea are now able, for the first time, to call for full-scale close-range "artillery" support from the air, a military spokesman indicated today.

BOOST IN U.S. REVENUES PREDICTED

Washington, July 30.

Senator William F. George said yesterday he expects the defence boom to boost Government income about \$5,000,000,000 per year and that Congress will add up to \$4,000,000,000 more by tax increase.

If his forecasts are borne out, Federal revenues will soon rise by about \$10,000,000,000 over current tax collections, now running about \$38,000,000,000 per year. This would raise Government revenue above the World War II peak, even before Congress acts on tax proposals expected from President Truman next winter.

Senator George is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which will go to work on Wednesday on the stop-gap \$5,000,000,000 war tax programme which Mr. Truman recommended this week. Most of the tax increases would apply to personal and corporate incomes.

NATIONALISTS SINK JUNKS

New York, July 30.

The Chinese Nationalist Air Force announced today it had sunk 150 "invasion craft" near Amoy, according to radio reports received here tonight.

The reports quoted an Air Force communiqué which said that the Communists were preparing for an amphibious assault on the Nationalist blockade base of Quemoy Island.

"The communiqué called the action a 'self-defence measure,' saying that it was not contrary to President Truman's 'cease-fire' order to the Nationalist leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek," Reuter.

De Valera In Amman

Amman, July 30.

Mr. Eamon de Valera, former Prime Minister of Eire, was today received in audience by King Abdullah of Jordan, who has been camping near Ramallah, the summer resort north of Jerusalem.

Mr. de Valera crossed into Jordan at noon after a week-end tour of Galilee, and will spend two days visiting holy places.

King Abdullah is entertaining Mr. de Valera and his two sons at dinner tonight.

Malik Keeps Them Guessing

Lake Success, July 30.

United Nations delegates and officials were tonight still without knowledge of the intentions of the Soviet representative, Mr. Jacob Malik, when he returns to the United Nations on Tuesday after the seven-month boycott.

Mr. Malik on Thursday told the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, that he would take the chair of the Security Council in the normal order of rotation and would inform him of the agenda.

So far, though nearly four days have passed since the Soviet delegate's announcement, the delegates have not received the order of business, normally notified by the President before the Security Council meeting.

One delegate said that he understood Mr. Malik would not make his wishes known until tomorrow, only one day before the meeting. Normally three days' notice of the agenda is given.

Whatever the contents of the agenda, the 11-member Council must first agree to it before the President can open a debate.

Meanwhile, plans went ahead for a last meeting tomorrow under the presidency of Mr. Arne Sunde, of Norway, who is Chairman for the month of July.

Mr. Malik could appear tomorrow, but it was not expected that he would do so. The Council will be concerned with a plan of relief for Korean refugees.

Measures drawn up by the delegates to meet any move the Soviet representative might make were referred to the respective governments for further instructions.

It was thought that Mr. Malik might seek to replace the Chinese Nationalist representative who was present illegally and should be replaced by a Chinese Communist or attack the United States' position over Formosa, or make a move for peace in Korea on Soviet terms.

Mr. Malik himself started the Soviet boycott of the United Nations in January by walking out in protest against the presence of the Chinese Nationalist delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang-Reuter.

Asserting that the recent Peace Movement "proves that war can be avoided," Nazkowski added that this did not mean the danger of war had ceased to exist.

"Fortunate imperialism," he said, "with its impatient endeavours to save the capitalist regime from inevitable extermination, is threatening world peace. Therefore we must increasingly strengthen the economic and defensive potential of the Soviet Union and the Great Stalin."

Nazkowski was recently elected to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party. — United Press.

The spokesman said that there was "reason to believe" that the United States forces had worked out the complex machinery of air-ground radio communication required to co-ordinate air support of the ground units.

He said the general stability of the front line in recent days has permitted the setting up of such co-ordinated support right at the front.

The spokesman said: "It means that the bombers can be called on short notice to operate with the ground troops. He added: 'In hilly country, bombers can hit close-up targets that can't be spotted from the ground. It adds up to better operations.'"

At the same time, the spokesman defined the dropping of bombs to burn up Communist-held villages in South Korea. He said it has been "necessary to destroy some villages" because they contain heavy concentrations of enemy troops.

The spokesman recalled that in one case when a village had been set afire "five or six tanks ran out like cockroaches."

He said: "Leaflets are being dropped to warn the South Korean villagers. After all, they are the people we are fighting for, and if there is anything we can do to save them we are going to do it. It's hard enough to go in and burn out their places."

The spokesman said the leaflets "probably" do not give the specific time that the bombs will be dropped but rather contain a general warning against staying near troop concentrations. — United Press.

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